Civil Service.

DEMOCRATS PUT OUT 33 NEGROES

Plea of Bishop Walters and Others for Patronage Ignored

ONE MESSENGER NAMED

Only Appointment Democrats at Washington Made During the Last Session of Congress

WHOLESALE DISMISSALS

By Democrats Getting Control of Lower House Negroes Lose Jobs With Salaries Amounting $27,660.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

Washington, Oct. 31.—When the Democrats secured control of the House of Representatives and proceeded to organize it last winter, Bishop Walters, "Jim" Ross, and a few other lesser Negro Democrats came to Washington and conferred with the Democratic congressional leaders in an effort to induce them to appoint one or more Negro Democrats to a representative position in the House, preferably doorkeeper. They impressed the Democratic leaders with the work they, the Negro Democrats, had done in the last presidential campaign, and assured them of the flocking to that party of thousands of Negro voters at the next presidential election.

The answer of the Democrats to Bishop Walters, et al., plea for appointments was the appointment of one lone Negro as a messenger at $1,000, and the dismissal of thirty-three Negro employes and the reduction of one from $1,400 to $1,000. These thirty-three dismissals and the one reduction aggregate a loss in places held by Negroes in the House of thirty-three and aggregate a loss in salaries of $28,660 per annum.

Democrats Offer But Little Hope.

These dismissals, this wholesale discharge of Negro emp[illegible] by the Democrats of the lower branch of Congress is an indication of what the Negroes may expect should the Democrats succeed in getting control of the Senate and the Presidency. In the face of these dismissals of Negroes, and the assignment of their places to white Southerners it is hard for sane Negroes to understand what argument Negro Democrats can put forth to justify their espousal and support of white Democrats for election to office.

One of the places, held by a Negro was that of stenographer in the Speaker's office, paying $2,000 per annum, the place having been held by Jos. Johnson, stenographer, for a number of years. The wholesale dismissal of Negro employes in the House by the appointment of one Negro Democrat constitutes little encouragement to Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket this fall, or next fall. With the places formerly held by Negroes under a Republican House aggregating $28,660, and the appointment of one Negro Democrat at $1,000, it requires but a limited knowledge of subtraction to figure out a net loss of $27,660 in salaries to Negroes.

Governor Pinchback Under the Civil Service.

Former Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, of Louisiana, now a citizen of the State of New York, recently appointed a special agent in the internal revenue service in New York City in charge of collecting the corporation tax, has been covered into the civil service by order of President Taft. This will insure the retention of the race's "grand old man" in the federal employ for life. The news will be gratifying to all who know of the splendid work this almost sole survivor of the "Old Guard" did for the race in the tempestuous reconstruction period following the civil war, when the future of the republic was trembling in the balance and when the freedom granted by the arbitrament of arms was still problematical. No appointment President Taft has made has endeared him more to the rank and file of the colored people of the country than that of Ex-Governor Pinchback.

Says Democrats Will Treat Negro Fairly.

The following letter explains itself:

House of Representatives, U. S.,
Committee on Accounts,
Washington, D. C.,
Nov. 9, 1911.

Rev. Alexander Walters,
New Bern, N. C.

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., enclosing a communication from The New York Age. The statement made in that article is untrue. At the beginning of the session we reduced the number of employees of the House about seventy-five. It is true a few of these positions were held by colored men, but the reductions were made without regard to the color of the individuals holding the places. In fact, seven offices filled by white men were abolished to every one filled by a colored man. You will see, therefore, that there is no justification for the statement that Negroes were dismissed that their places might be filled by white men, nor that there was any discrimination against men of either color.

It is true that a position known as "Assistant Stenographer to Committees," which had been in existence a number of years, was abolished. It happened that this place was filled by a colored man, Mr. Johnson, who, while he had rendered service to the Speaker, had never performed any regular duties with the stenographic force. I will say, there are a number of Negroes holding places here now, and, so far as I have information, in no instance has a Negro been displaced by a white man.

It is the purpose of the Democrats to treat the Negro fairly and to discriminate against no one, and one thing is sure—the Democrats have as much concern for the welfare of the colored people as have the Republicans; in fact, as a rule, when a colored man wants a favor from a white man he goes to a Democrat for it.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES T. LLOYD.

Political Ugly

Office Holdings

FOREMAN COMPLIMENTS NEGRO GRAND JUROR

Joel A. Cooley First Colored Man to Serve in Richmond County

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JOEL A. COOLEY

without a place for religious worship. At present the religious bodies visit the jail and the prisoners are spoken to from the sides of their cells, which necessitates the holding of a service on each tier. This was one of the most important findings of the Grand Jury, and the proper authorities are already giving the matter serious consideration.

Mr. Cooley, who has always taken an active part in the public affairs of southern Staten Island, has the distinction of being the first colored man to serve on a Grand Jury in Richmond County. He is an oysterman and has resided in Tottenville all his life, receiving his education in the schools of his native home. His father, the late William Cooley, lived in Tottenville many years and was highly respected.

Mr. Cooley was treated cordially by his fellow members and was complimented by Foreman Charles Humphrey for his able assistance in the cases that came before the Grand Jury.

LEWIS ACCEPTS APPOINTMENT

Will Go to Washington This Week and Assume Duties of Assistant United States Attorney General—Napier in Office.

3-23-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., March 22.—With the recent appointment of William H. Lewis to a position in the Department of Justice there will be no further big appointments made among colored politicians which can now be foreseen for the next twelve months. It is thought that the present officeholders are fairly well set at least until after the next elections in 1912 and the political field is not offering the same amount of interest as previously save that there are a number of colored politicians in Washington who believe the presidential program includes the filling of more offices by colored men in the northern states.

Mr. Lewis is expected in Washington this week, having accepted the recent appointment made by President Taft. He will probably reach the capital city Friday.

The discussion of that phase of the situation which was most unfavorable to the colored appointee, namely, that his appointment was not favored by Mr. Wickersham, has taken a different turn since the newspapers have announced the probability of various important cabinet changes whereby Mr. Wickersham will have little concern as to whom his assistants are, he taking another portfolio than that of attorney general.

Mr. Napier, who now occupies the office of Register of the Treasury, is not in the same location as his predecessors have been, nor is his office force quite so large as theirs. This condition is due to the general administration policy of retrenchment affecting all branches of the government at the capital. The change will have no material effect on the number of colored men appointed in the office of the register.

There is a persistent rumor, which up to date has defied corroboration, to the effect that Mr. Vernon, former Register of the Treasury, will be given a place similar to the one occupied by Nelson Crews in the Agricultural Department. It is not thought probable that such an appointment will be immediate, but that if it is made it will be given out in the fall or the early part of next year.

COHEN FINALLY LOSES HIS JOB

Last Officeholder of "Black and Tan" Faction Is Removed

CONSOLIDATE OFFICES

Executive Order Issued to Remove New Orleans and Nachitoches Offices to Baton Rouge

"LILY WHITEISM" ATTACKED

"Old Line" Republicans in Fighting Trim and Will Play Prominent Part at National Convention.

4-13-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

New Orleans, La., April 11.—After working assiduously for months the "Lily Whites" have finally succeeded in securing the removal of the last officeholder of the "Black and Tan" faction of the Republican party. Walter L. Cohen has been ousted as register of the United States Land Office, due to the executive order made that the Natchitoches and New Orleans offices be consolidated and removed to Baton Rouge.

Although the "Lily Whites" have had exclusive control of Federal patronage for a number of years, they have been unsuccessful in ousting Mr. Cohen until the New Orleans-Baton Rouge consolidation.

In leaving office Walter L. Cohen gave out the following statement, promising the "Lily Whites" fight in the future:

"If I could afford to keep up the fight against the unrepublican principles and vicious tendencies of 'Lily Whiteism' when the sword dangled over my official head, you may rest assured now that I'm foot loose, that at the convenient time I will be found battling just as hard and as long for the full and permanent recognition of Republican principles in Louisiana, as they are recognized every four years, temporarily, at national Republican conventions and accepted by the Lily-Whites.

Lily Whites Will Be Bought Up at Next Convention.

"No, I'm not fighting men. I'm fighting a system that recognized and encouraged in the South must inevitably obtain in the North, and then begins the disintegration and fall of the Republican party, as the price of its insincerity and ingratitude. The 'old-line' Republicans of Louisiana are still in fighting trim, and neither the emoluments of office nor the fear of being denied federal patronage will deter them in taking their case to the next national Republican convention and there have it decided once for all whether the Republican party stands by its principles, or, by the recognition of a white line policy, notifies them of their abandonment by the party.

"I retire from the land office after serving for 12 years and two months, with the proud satisfaction that during my incumbency no scandals have occurred in the local office. The sum of $1,269,000 has been handled and every cent honestly and properly accounted for. As register I have rendered 1,278 decisions in contest homestead cases and only 57 have been reversed by the department. I have served under four commissioners of the general land office and four secretaries of the interior, and at no time has any charge of dereliction of duty or maladministration been charged against me. While not a very young man, yet I have hopes to come back."

NEGRO IS NAMED TO ASSIST WICKERSHAM.

May Bus 3-2-

Lewis First of His Race to Fill This High Office.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 28.—President Taft to-day nominated William H. Lewis, of Boston, a negro, to be an Assistant Attorney General of the Department of Justice. This is the first time that a negro has been named for such a prominent position in the department.

Lewis, who is at present an assistant United States attorney at Boston, is one of the best known negro lawyers in the United States. He will succeed John G. Thompson, who resigned recently to take up private law practice in Danville, Ill. The place pays $5,000 a year.

R. W. Thompson as Boy Statesman.

According to the ipse dixit of the Pensacola (Fla.) Sentinel, R. W. Thompson of Washington and Indiana respectively, national newspaper correspondent and versatile writer, was the first colored boy to serve his purpose in the legislature of the state of Indiana. He was in the session of 1880-81, when Colonel Benjamin Harrison was in the United States senate and in which sat James Sidney Hinton, the first colored man to serve as a lawmaker in the Hoosier State.

HON. W. T. VERNON'S APPOINTMENT

Christian Recorder 6-15-11

Press dispatches inform us that Persident Taft has appointed former Register of the Treasury, W. T. Vernon, to the very important position of Assistant Superintendent of Instruction to the five civilized Indian tribes of Oklahoma. If so, this is a very responsible position and one for which the talents and training of Mr. Vernon eminently fit him. The education of the Indian is one of the most important functions of this government, and at this particular time, much as to the survival of the Indian depends upon the character and thoroughness of his training. We congratulate Mr. Vernon, and trust he will be promptly confirmed.

WILL HOLD THEIR JOBS

EFFICIENT COLORED MEN IN WASHINGTON ARE TO BE RETAINED.

Sam'l Fortune - 6-12-11

Washington, D. C. (Special.)—The efficient colored men at the capitol are to be retained for the most part. Henry Neal, for years messenger to the speaker, will remain with Champ Clark. He has served under Carlisle, Crisp, Reed, Henderson and Cannon, and is a valuable man to have around. Harry Parker stays with the ways and means. Charles L. Barnes is a new appointee. He is a member of the "old guord" that grew up in the palmy days of C. H. J. Taylor, "Milt" Turner and Robert C. Still. Stenographer Joseph E. Johnson is legislated out of office and Aaron Russell's salary is cut, but it is expected that additional employees allowed will give the negroes a larger quota later on.

VERNON FOR HAITI

Kansas Friends of the Ex-Register Jubilant over the Announcement—Predicted He Will in Time Become Governor-General of the Island.

5-18-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Quindaro, Kan., May 16.—The news that Dr. W. T. Vernon will be the probable successor to Dr. Furniss as minister to Haaiti has caused much rejoicing here and throughout Kansas among the ex-Register's friends, for the reason that his friends see in his selection an opportunity for the eloquent Kansas educator and prelate an opportunity for him to use his influence as a diplomat to Haiti to have that country brought under the protectorate of the United States, in which event Dr. Vernon's ability as a smooth, resourceful statesman

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

would undoubtedly make him the first Governor-General of Haiti.

It is believed in this state that Dr. Vernon will hearkily agree to take an active part in reorganizing the government of Haiti as soon as he lands. It is the belief here among Dr. Vernon's friends that if Haiti's government was reformed and reorganized, under the protectorate of this country, with him as the Governor-General, Haiti would soon become a marvelous productive country.

Several here have been mentioned as secretary of the legation in case of Dr. Vernon's appointment, for it is believed he would wish to select a man from among his old friends who served under him in this state and who were among his allies. The Negroes of Kansas and his old friends here are particularly jubilant over the announcement of his being slated, and information received here is that the rumor is true.

PITTSBURGH'S MAYOR ON THE RACE QUESTION

age 8-24-11

Mayor Magee Tells Conferees That Whites Lack Moral Courage

Randolph first made known that he intended to take the examination for admission to the bar he, too, was informed by whites "that the time was not ripe for Negro lawyers in Pittsburgh." He made a fight despite such talk and was finally given permission to practice law. There are now five colored lawyers in Pittsburgh.

Since the Chicago election, in which Carter H. Harrison was elected Mayor, we have been deeply interested in the attitude of the colored voters; what they said; their conduct, and their conduct in the election. The *Illinois Chronicle*, the most important publication edited by Chicago colored men, makes the following comment:

The Republican party alienated the colored vote. This was done in a number of ways. In some instances they have not kept faith with colored voters, which made the voter lukewarm in his allegiance. Then there was that growing spirit of so-called independence, fostered by disappointed politicians and which persuaded the masses to vote the Democratic ticket in order that the disgruntled politician be revenged, regardless of injury to the masses. But the principal reason for the loss of the colored vote was due to this class of leadership. An analysis of the vote shows that, with few exceptions, the colored precincts were carried by Harrison. Especially was this true in the Second and Third wards. The time has passed when an election can be carried in the colored districts by "tapping the barrel" on election day.

LEE SHOWS INDEPENDENCE

Leader of United Colored Democracy Objects to Small Sum Given Him by Tammany and Leaves Wigwam in a Huff.

N.Y. age 11-9-11

In a number of the election districts in Greater New York Tuesday the spectacle of Negro members of Tammany Hall, who are leaders in their respective districts, working about the polls without a cent of campaign money in their pockets was presented. This state of affairs was due to a quarrel Monday at Tammany Hall between Chief Edward E. Lee of the United Colored Democracy and the Tammany Hall leaders.

Usually on the day before election Chief Lee visits the wigwam and is dished out several thousand dollars with instructions to divide the money among the colored leaders. When the colored chief went to Tammany Hall Monday he was handed $1,100, a small sum compared to what he has been getting in the past.

Chief Lee did not hesitate to show that he was displeased with the amount of money given for election expenses and he was informed that owing to hundreds of colored voters moving to Harlem the Tammany leaders believed that it was not necessary to distribute as much money among the colored Tammany workers as in the past, as the Negro voters were not so widely separated. Chief Lee was also told that $1,100 had been turned over to Robert N. Wood, his rival.

Although Chief Lee is said to have had the money in his pocket when the dispute arose, he left Tammany Hall without a cent.

MR. LEWIS AGAIN.

William Henry Lewis is a very rude man. Across the path of the sinners he throws himself at most inconventional and disturbing intervals. He may be a very good lawyer and a personage of more than ordinary erudition, but he is not at all gracious. If he was not an accomplished gentleman the judicious might give him scant consideration and have done with him in the spirit of an anxious syphon.

We thought we had seated Mr. Lewis in a happy place when we got him confirmed by the United States Senate as Assistant Attorney General. But not so, we merely placed him for newer and more interesting things. Last week Mr. Lewis was elected to membership in the American Bar Association, a convocation of the wise and gifted in the letter of the law. He was nominated by his own Massachusetts and went through without a vote against him. Some days after his election the Southern members, always late, discovered his race identity, and true to traditions sent up a howl that echoes the length of the land. One member from the South said it was a shame to inject the color line into the affairs of the association. Another said it was bad for Southern Negroes to have Mr. Lewis elected to membership; how he did not say, while another Southern member, a South Carolinian, we believe, said that no man without social standing ought to be a member of the association, and that birth is a test of social standing. Mr. Lewis not his friends asked this, the pure in blood from the state of much mixing, why objection was made to a man three-fourths white and mixed from father side, fraternizing with his father's peoples.

Mr. Lewis has contained himself in admirable fashion, simply observing that he is going to stick by his guns as a member of an association of which as lawyer he has cause to be proud; that he understands perfectly well that such objections as have been made by the militant and mouthly Southerners were for home consumption down South. Another Southerner, a member of the association, a former judge and a first-class citizen of Kentucky, ventured a thought. Judge William M. Reed, of Paducah, was asked to give his opinion on the matter. He gave it: "Any man," said Judge Reed, "any man who is fit to be admitted to the bar is fit to be a member of the Bar Association."

Let Mr. Lewis stand by his guns; the Bar Association has upon its rolls not a man who is one whit his superior, morally or intellectually.

NEW YORK CITY HAS A COLORED POLICE OFFICER

The Age Wins Its Long Fight for Negroes on the Police Force

S. J. BATTLES IS APPOINTED

Received Notice of Appointment Tuesday —Correspondence Between Mayor Gaynor and The Age.

N.Y. age 6-29-11

THE AGE has won its fight, inaugurated over two years ago, for colored police. Samuel J. Battle, a resident of New York City, was appointed a member of the police department Tuesday, [illegible] successfully passed the mental and physical examination required by law.

For several months THE AGE has been interested in securing the appointment of Mr. Battle as a member of the police force, as the following correspondence will indicate:

Hon. William J. Gaynor,
City of New York.
My Dear Mr. Mayor:

Under date of December 3 I sent you a letter with physician's certificates, inviting your attention to the matter of Samuel J. Battle, and I have your kind acknowledgment of December 6, that you would look into the matter.

I am quite sure, Mr. Mayor, that you will see that Mr. Battle gets a square deal. He passed the examination for the position of a policeman, and it would be regretted to have it thought that those in control of such matters were unfavorable to the appointment of Negro policemen on the force. As you know there are colored policemen in Brooklyn who have rendered most efficient service, and I think that we looked with friendliness at the time they were appointed. Now [illegible] Mr. Battle as soon [illegible] which he is entitled [illegible] the police department [illegible] under your control. I shall [illegible] wishing you continued [illegible] Yours very truly,

Paul B. Moore,
Editor.

A NOTED NEWSPAPER MAN RECOGNIZED.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, the well-known Negro national correspondent, has been promoted and appointed to an important position in the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Robert O. Bailey.

We learn that Secretary Bailey is a finished and experienced newspaper writer. This of itself gives our friend and co-worker, Thompson, another promotion in the line of his adaptableness in journalism.

The Sentinel congratulates Mr. Thompson and wishes for him abundant success.—Florida Sentinel.

Office Holdings

ALL FACTIONS MAKING BID FOR NEGRO VOTE

Philadelphia Primaries For Mayoralty Nomination on Saturday

ATTORNEY WARING GETS JOB

Appointed Attorney for the State Department of Factory Inspection Through Efforts of Senator Penrose.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 2.—Every candidate for the nomination of Mayor on the Republican ticket is making a strong bid for the Negro vote, and as the primaries will be held Saturday every effort is being made by the various factions to get the colored brother in line.

The fight has been responsible for the appointment of Attorney Everett J. Waring as attorney for the State Department of Factory Inspection, and politicians claim that Senator Penrose has played a trump card by securing the appointment for Waring. Upon accepting the position Attorney Waring retired as candidate for Magistrate on the Earle ticket.

Attorney Waring resides at 2024 Catherine street, in the Thirteenth Ward. He is one of the leading colored lawyers of Philadelphia and came to this city about eight years ago.

The colored newspapers are divided. The Philadelphia *Tribune* is supporting the candidacy of George H. Earle, Jr., who has the support of Senator Boise Penrose, while the Philadelphia *Grand* is championing the cause of D. Clarence Gibboney, the choice of the Keystone party.

The Negroes of Philadelphia are learning the game of politics, having long ago found out that more recognition is secured before a candidate is nominated than after he has been selected as the party's choice.

GET WISE IN PROVIDENCE

Dr. William H. Higgins Elected a Member of the Republican City Committee of Providence—First Time Negro Has Been Given Such Recognition in Rhode Island.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Providence, R. I., Oct. 10.—At a public meeting held at Wadsworth Street Church, Monday evening, October 2, called by the leaders of the Taxpayers' Association, Dr. William H. Higgins was unanimously chosen as the representative of the colored people throughout the city for a place on the Republican City Committee.

On Thursday, October 5, Dr. Higgins was elected as the Republican caucus committeeman from the Seventh Ward to the City Committee. This is the first time a colored man has been so honored by the Republican party in Rhode Island, and it is looked upon by the Negroes here as the beginning of better days from a political point of view.

Dr. Higgins came to Providence in the spring of 1903 and has practiced his profession ever since with marked success. He is active in church, fraternal and medical circles, being a member of the A. M. E. Zion Church. Dr. Higgins was born in Marion, N. C., in 1872 and entered Livingston College in the fall of 1889. After graduating from Livingston College he entered Shaw University Medical Department, Raleigh, N. C., graduating in a class of 21 members with high honors. He came North immediately after graduating from Shaw, and through the influence and generosity of Geo. W. Vanderbilt was enabled to take a post-graduate course at the Long Island College Hospital, New York.

Dr. Higgins is very active in societies, being a member of Mt. Nebo Lodge, No. 2, K. of P.; Westminster Lodge, G. U. of O. F., being the delegate to the stormy R. M. C. which was held in Baltimore last year. He is also a member of the Providence Medical Society, Rhode Island State Medical Society, the New England Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society, and the National Medical Association, being a member of the House of Delegates of the last named society.

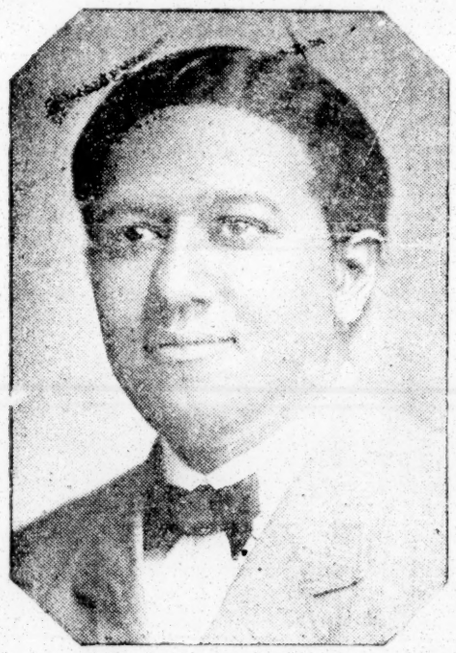
FLEMING AGAIN NOMINATED

Selected at Republican Primaries at Cleveland as Choice of Party as One of the Six Councilmen-at-Large.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Cleveland, O., Sept. 12.—On Tuesday, September 5, the Republican primaries were held to nominate a city ticket. Thomas W. Fleming, who is now a member of the City Council, serving as one of the councilmen-at-large, and who was a candidate for re-nomination, was again nominated from a field of seventeen candidates as one of six councilmen-at-large on the Republican ticket. This is the third successive time the Republicans of Cleveland have nominated Mr. Fleming for the position, which is a distinct honor.

Mr. Fleming is the first Negro to serve as a member of the City Council of Cleveland, and is the only one to serve as councilman-at-large in the State of Ohio. He has been prominent in Ohio politics for years, and is now serving his third term as a



THOMAS W. FLEMING

member of the Ohio Republican State Executive Committee. He was elected as an alternate delegate to United States Senator T. E. Burton to represent the Twenty-first District of Ohio in the last National Republican Convention.

Mr. Fleming is a lawyer and prominent in the social life of Cleveland. He has been prominently mentioned for a position in Washington, D. C. He will be elected at the coming election in November.

NEGROES IN THE LAST ELECTION.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away and the people have awakened to a realization of things that brought about the startling results in the last election we are brought face to face with the real conditions.

The republican party's indifference toward its ever faithful ally, the negro, had served to cause feelings of unrest. This feeling presaged trouble, which culminated in the [illegible] and humiliating defeat of perhaps the strongest and ablest man in the republican party, in the person of Milton J. Foreman.

It appeared that the time, the hour and the man met, calling for a leader of our people. And as in all such cases the man was for he[illegible] and sprang into existence in the person of that intrepid, fearless and true man, Maj. John C. Buckner. He at once flanked himself with the daring, active, popular and outspoken leader, Oscar DePriest. He in turn was supplemented by Mal. D. P. Jackson of the gallant 8th regiment, together with the silent, tireless worker, William Warfield. All of these realized that to win they must join forces with the young men, the first voters, who were led by Messrs. Carrol Nelson and John Cole. Never did they make a blunder, never a mistake.

A pace has been set that demonstrates beyond question that the colored voter under proper management and leadership can be made a factor to be reckoned with.

Much is expected under the new order of things, but we admonish our friends to be careful in not exacting too much at the start from the new alderman, whom they so gallantly assisted in electing. For, while it is believed that Mr. Tearney will do his level best to aid the greatest number, he must first be given a chance to become acquainted. And it must be recognized that our leaders are not democrats, but republicans, who were chafing under the treatment which the republican party leaders continued to accord their race. Their dissatisfaction warmed into an open revolt. This strike for our people was made at a very great sacrifice, but it was made.

That they were right is clearly shown by the utterances of the republican candidate, Mr. Merrium. He said: "We must line up new men, men who will be of our kind."

Upon the whole, the bolt, or whatever it may be styled, was a glorious step in the direction of real political emancipation. Every colored man should, unsolicited, put his shoulder to the wheel, so that ere long the race may have a standing in Chicago that is enjoyed by every nationality save ours.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Chicago.

NEGRO COLLECTOR FOR MONTGOMERY APPEARS

Much Indignant Comment on Thompson Appointment

TEMPORARILY IN CHARGE

Montgomery Republicans See Political Significance in Move, But Are Noncommittal About Alleged Split in State.

No little amount of comment was caused in Montgomery Monday with the appearance of a negro Internal Revenue Collector, Ad Wimbs, for this section of the State. The Federal statutes provides that all liquor licenses shall be displayed in prominent places, and the collector made his first rounds Monday morning.

Wimbs was appointed collector through the efforts of J. C. Thompson, Internal Revenue Collector for the State, and the action is condemned on all sides in the down-town district of Montgomery. The appointment is, however, provisional, if he succeeds in passing the civil service examination which he is to take before many months, it is probable that he will remain.

Wimbs is a member of the State republican executive committee, and local Republicans see in his appointment to Montgomery a move on the part of Thompson to control Wimbs' vote on the committee in his fight against Dr. D. Barker, postmaster at Mobile, also a member of the Republican State executive committee.

The committee is composed of forty-one members, four from each Congressional district, and five at large. Of this number Barker is in control of twenty-seven, it is said, and Thompson is making a fight for the remainder.

Some of the local Republicans would make no statement Monday as to the appointment of Wimbs to Montgomery, and were non-committal on the meaning of Wimbs's appointment.

DEMOCRATS LAND PLUMS.

Negroes of Brooklyn Get Representative Positions—D. Macon Webster Appointed a Deputy Attorney-General—Leader Fulcher Doing Good Work.

The regular United Colored Democracy of Kings County, incorporated, is in a flourishing condition. Through the efforts of Leader Oscar W. Fulcher, Emory Jones, William A. Smith, executive secretary, and other active members, they have been given an appointment in the Attorney General's office. The successful man was the attorney for Executive Committee of the organization, D. Macon Webster. This is the very first colored man to be appointed to that office in the memory of colored men of this State, and gives much credit to Mr. Fulcher.

Thornton B. Smith, one of the secretaries, was also appointed to a position in the Election Board, and Leader Fulcher has been appointed to a $1,500 position in the office of the Superintendent of Election. Much enthusiasm was expressed at the success of the leader, who has worked day and night since 1908 to get results for colored men of the organization and others who might apply. He is ever ready to assist anyone.

Oscar W. Fulcher was elected leader of the organization October 6, 1909, and immediately went to work to effect organization in the several Assembly Districts which is something that never was attempted before. Much of the organization idea was on paper, and meetings were held on the corners until about three or four weeks of the coming election, then the men would secure a place to meet. But not so with the Regular United Colored Democracy. They have a headquarters 365 days and meetings are held regularly and the men are kept together. At the first meeting of the organization of the season, which begins with the first Friday in September, there was the usual large attendance. Mr. Fulcher is probably one of the hardest workers the colored Democrats ever had as the leader. Many things have been done to effect organization in Kings county.

Politics in Rhode Island.

To the Editor of The Age:

I wish to correct a statement made in your paper regarding Rhode Island's recognition of the colored voters, to the effect that Dr. W. H. Higgins was the first colored man to serve as a city committeeman in the state. For the benefit of the readers of The Age, also, injustice to our state and party, it is well to make the statement clear. While it is a fact that Dr. Higgins is first to serve in that capacity in Providence, we rejoice that there has been a city committeeman in Newport for twenty-two years, namely, Charles P. D. Fayerweather, Capt. J. W. Johnson, W. P. Nightingale, J. W. Berry, A. Hurley, M. A. Vanhorne and W. H. Jackson, the present doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, who is now serving his twenty-second year, from March 2.

R. J. W. T.

Newport, R. I.

COTTRILL CONFIRMED.

Charles Cottrill, of Ohio, who was appointed some time ago Collector of Internal Revenue at Honolulu, Hawaii, was confirmed by the Senate last week. Several weeks ago we made an extended comment upon Cottrill's selection, approving of it, and thanking Mr. Taft for it.

Mr. Taft has our respects for standing by his guns. Mr. Cottrill has our congratulations and good wishes, and the poor foolish brown men of Hawaii who joined in with white Americans of Honolulu in protest against Cottrill have our sympathy, and our fervent hope that they and their children will learn wisdom with the years.

LEWIS REPORTED FAVORABLY

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., June 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee Monday agreed to report favorably the name of William H. Lewis, the Boston Negro nominated by President Taft to be Assistant United States Attorney-General, assigned to the division of Indian depredations.

The Southern Democratic members of the committee voted against the report, announcing that their opposition was based on a statement made last fall by Attorney-General Wickersham that no such officer was needed, owing to the lightness of the work in this division.

President Taft has given William H. Lewis a recess appointment as Assistant Attorney-General, and during the week Mr. Lewis will be sworn in. Perhaps two or three Southern Senators will shoot off a lot of hot air against the confirmation of Mr. Lewis in order to please the hill billies and crackers, but Mr. Lewis will be confirmed all right.

LEWIS.

President Taft, who thinks with his own head and does things in his own way, we have thanked in all kinds of fashion for standing by William H. Lewis. When it was announced in the Fall that the President intended to appoint Cottrill to Honolulu, Napier to the registership and Lewis to his high place, the howlers and baggage masters on the kickers' train, smote truth hip and thigh and slandered everybody in sight. THE AGE gave it as its sober opinion that Mr. Taft said what he meant, and was settled in his determination. By referring to the files our readers can substantiate this. He has carried out every promise and done other things not on his books at that time.

Talking about Lewis, many of the shining critics, who could never shine at anything else, claimed that the tribute we paid the Boston lawyer was far-fetched and undeserved. No tribute we shall pay him now. On the other hand, we allow that honor to the *Evening Post*, which speaks of Mr. Lewis in this way:

> The confirmation of William H. Lewis, the able Boston colored lawyer, as Assistant Attorney General of the United States, without the expected opposition, marks, we hope, the beginning of a new era in dealing with such appointments. Mr. Lewis will be the holder of the most important office under the Federal Government ever filled by a colored man. When the Crum nomination was under fire, a frequent Southern question was why Northern colored men were not selected for office. The Lewis appointment is but one of a number of answers to this question. There was no rational ground for any opposition to Mr. Lewis. Both at Amherst and Harvard, where he was a famous athlete, he was socially popular because of his sterling qualities, and as Assistant United States District Attorney in Massachusetts, his record, carefully studied by Mr. Taft, was of the best. To say that such a man should not rise in the government service is surely to take quite as illiberal a view as do those who would bar to men of Jewish parentage and humble origin the right to rise in our military or naval service. At the same time the colored people must be warned that proud as they may be of having representatives in high office, mere office-holding itself is one of the less worthy ambitions, unless coupled with the desire to confer especial credit upon the race. Mr. Lewis may be relied upon to do that.

We add no word to this except to say that in our long and wide acquaintance with leading colored men, from Douglass and Pinchback to Lewis and Cottrill, we have known no colored man who was an aspirant for political honor whose main reason for wanting a job was other than to reflect credit upon his people, and through his office lift his race.

Now, the antis-everything who have abused and slandered Mr. Lewis may care to turn their slimy tongues upon Oswald Villard and the *Evening Post* for these kind words.

COLORED MEN TO STAY

Employes in Supervising Architect's Office Slated to Go November 30 Will Be Retained, Thanks to Secretary MacVeagh—Cabinet Official Issues Order.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.—A number of colored employes of the Supervising Architect's office, which is under the Treasury Department, had cause to feel grateful to Secretary MacVeagh of the Treasury Department to-day for being dropped from the payroll. Because of a reported insufficient appropriation, a number of employes of the Architect's office, most of them draughtsmen and superintendents of construction, were notified of their dismissal on November 30. Those marked for decapitation included all of the colored draughtsmen, three in number, and all the colored superintendents of construction, two in number, and two or three messengers.

The including of all the colored high grade employes of the Architect's office in the list of those to be dismissed, on its face, appeared to the colored people like a policy of elimination of colored employes from that bureau, and it has always been suspected that the colored employe, no matter how efficient, was *persona non grata* in that office. However, when the eagle eye of Secretary MacVeagh scanned the list and found all the colored employes included to be dismissed, "for lack of appropriation," he gave instructions that none of the colored employes should be dismissed.

Secretary MacVeagh's order not only carried joy to the hearts of those colored men who had been picked to go, but it has been most pleasing to colored men throughout the country who have always sized up Secretary MacVeagh as one cabinet officer who will not stand for color discrimination in his department.

Incidentally it might be mentioned that Secretary MacVeagh has more Negroes employed in his department at high salaries than any other department of the Government service, and early in his administration he announced that there would not be any less while he was secretary. The fact is there are now more under him than there were when he made this statement, Emmett J. Scott, Chas. Cottrill, Internal Revenue Collector at Honolulu, and Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback being new places under Mr. MacVeagh.

LEWIS NAMED ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL

Bostonian Appointed to High Office by President Taft—Appointment Made as Predicted All Along by The Age.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The President sent to the Senate Tuesday afternoon the nomination of William H. Lewis of Massachusetts to be Assistant Attorney-General of the United States. Lewis will succeed John G. Thompson, who resigned a few days ago.

Mr. Lewis is a graduate of Harvard University and now holds the office of Assistant United States Attorney in Boston. His appointment was agreed upon several months ago and announcement was made in the last campaign that the President had decided to appoint Lewis as a mark of recognition of the Negro Republicans.

It is the first time that a Negro has held such an important office in the Department of Justice.

JOHN A. HALL REINSTATED

Was Dismissed on Account of His Color—Commissioner Briggs Issues Statement Declaring That Color Should Be No Bar to Negro Holding Office and That Socialists Advocate Equal Opportunity.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 12.—John A. Hall, who was several days ago dismissed from his position in the Department of Bridges and Public Buildings by Supt. L. J. Klug because of his color, has been reinstated by Public Works Commissioner Harry E. Briggs.

In speaking of the dismissal of Mr. Hall Public Works Commissioner Briggs said:

> Mr. Hall was employed and discharged without my knowledge. So far as I have been able to learn, his work and conduct have been satisfactory to Mr. Klug. If he continues to be faithful and courteous in his work I do not see why he cannot be retained in the service.
>
> The fact that one man has a few more pigment cells in his skin than others is not sufficient ground in itself for removal from office. I am, therefore, requesting that Mr. Hall be retained as long as he wishes to remain and his work proves satisfactory.
>
> Socialists the world over advocate equality of opportunity in life. Every man has the right to work at some useful vocation to support himself and family, without reference to race, religion or politics. We believe that when the economic problems are solved, the race question will have solved itself. In the employment of men, however, the only test that the administration has used is his general fitness and efficiency in a given line of work.

Alderman Joseph Carney has offered a resolution calling for an investigation of the summary discharge of Mr. Hall.

DEMOCRATS APPOINT NEGRO.

L. H. Godman Named Special Counsel by Democratic Attorney-General of Ohio.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Columbus, O., Nov. 7.—L. H. Godman, colored, an attorney, has been appointed special counsel in the office of Attorney General Hogan. The appointment was announced by General Hogan Tuesday.

Mr. Godman is the first Negro attorney to be appointed to a legal position in the department.

He is a graduate of Howard University Law School and a former student at Ohio State University.

As Attorney General Hogan is a Democratic official and the right hand man of Governor Harmon, the appointment has political significance and indicates that Governor Harmon in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination is out to capture the colored vote, and thus early begins to placate the colored vote. Mr. Godman is now and has been a Republican voter and worker, but it is expected, now that he has been appointed by a Democrat, that he will become a convert to Democracy and to Harmonism. The appointment has occasioned much speculation in political circles of Ohio, though, fortunately, there have been no protests against it.

On June 28th Samuel J. Battle, the first Negro ever appointed to the New York police force, began his duties. He is six feet two inches tall and weighs 285 pounds. He claims that he has never been sick a day in his life. Two colored policemen of Brooklyn, were taken into the Metropolitan force when consolidation took place, and they are still serving, but Battle is the first colored bluecoat appointed since the merger.

VERNON FOR HAITI.

Topeka, Kan., May 9.—News has been received here that W. T. Vernon, late Register of the Treasury, has been tendered by the State Department the post of Minister to Haiti, and has accepted. It is expected that his name will be sent to the Senate this week.

The effort to secure a Negro regiment of the New York National Guard was defeated by a vote of 68 to 25.

Cyrus Field Adams, Assistant Register of the U. S. Treasury, has held that position longer than any of his predecessors. He was appointed in 1907, and has served under J. M. Lyons of Georgia; W. T. Vernon of Kansas and J. C. Napier of Tennessee.

Owing to the protest of Oklahomans and other individuals of the section to which W. T. Vernon was recently appointed assistant supervisor of Indian schools, his position has been changed to that of assistant superintendent of schools for Negroes and Indians jointly.

Without comment on the change of places, it is generally thought that Mr. Vernon is competent and deserving. There has been a very persistent element in and about Washington who thought he had to be placed—somewhere. The appointment we hope is satisfactory to them, also to Mr. Vernon. The Freeman thinks well of him along with his persistent friend and hopes him success.

NAMED CITY TREASURER

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Topeka, Kan., April 25.—John M. Wright, the present Deputy County Treasurer, has been chosen City Treasurer of Topeka. His selection was made last week at a meeting of the City Commission, three Democrats—Mayor J. B Billard and Commissioners P. Miller and E. W. Statts voting for him, and two Republicans—Commissioners Tandy and Boone, favoring the selection of a female applicant.

Mr. Wright is one of the most highly respected Negroes in the West. He has been in politics for a number of years and will soon finish his term as Deputy County Commissioner of Shawnee County. For four years he was County Clerk, and also filled a term as Deputy County Clerk.

During the recent primaries Mr. Wright ran on the Republican ticket for County Treasurer of Shawnee County and was defeated. The municipal affairs of Topeka are conducted under a commission form of government and at the election on April 4, a commission was elected composed of three Democrats and two Republicans.

Although Mr. Wright is a dyed-in-the-wool Republican the Democrats agreed on his selection as City Treasurer, while the Republicans voted for a white female applicant.

The Democrats say that in choosing Mr. Wright they considered fitness and character and ignored the question of political affiliation.

I have just read in The Age of January 26 an article indicating that I am to lose the place I hold in the Federal service becaues of the consolidation of the land offices of New Orelans and Natchitoches.

If the information contained in your newspaper article is correct, it has not been indicated to me. As a matter of fact, as far back as April, 1909, President Taft personally assured me in Washington at the White House, that it was his intention to continue me in the Federal service, and he has not so far advised me of his intention not to so continue me in the Federal service.

Under the circumstances, I do not wish to have the President's intentions misrepresented, and for that reason I hope you will be willing to print this letter.

WALTER L. COHEN.

New Orleans, January 18.

NEGRO ON GRAND JURY

C. Marcekus Dorsey One of the Jurors Investigating Fraud Charges in Baltimore—Democrats Fear Exposures Will Hurt Chances of Carrying State This Fall.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 26.—C. Marcekus Dorsey, a well known colored printer of this city, is a member of the Grand Jury which is investigating the charge of fraud made by Thomas McNulty, a popular Democrat who was defeated at the Democratic primaries for the nomination of Sheriff. A recount of votes in one precinct shows that McNulty received 49 votes, although the Democratic judges and clerks reported that he had not received a vote in that precinct.

Arthur Pue Gorman, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is almost frantic with fear, as he faces almost certain defeat. An opposer of retrenchment in the Legislature, the corrupt practices law, a law against loan sharks, a state primary election law from which he had his own county (Howard) exempted, he is now one of those loudest in yelling that the investigation be quick and thorough.

William L. Marbury, an enemy of Negro suffrage, has already declared that a slow recount will mean the election of Goldsborough for Governor and the rest of the Republican state and county ticket. The doom of the Wilson ballot laws is now also predicted, as well as other Democratic legislation that is hostile to the interests of the people.

With the title of Gorman and others somewhat hazy the Republicans expect to recapture what they lost in 1899, when Candidate Gorman's father led the Democrats to victory.

NEGRO CITY COUNCILMAN

S. P. Harris Elected at Last Thursday's Municipal Election Held in Nashville—Was Born and Reared in Mississippi.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 17.—For the first time in the history of this city a Negro is a member of the City Council. He is S. P. Harris and was elected on the Republican ticket by his friends and admirers residing in the Third Ward at the municipal election held last Thursday. Mr. Harris has been a resident of Nashville for fourteen years.

The new City Councilman was born and reared in Mississippi. After attending the public schools of his county he entered Rusk University at Holly Springs, Miss., graduating from the college department with honors in 1889. Mr. Harris next studied law at the University of Michigan, finishing his course in 1891. He was admitted to the bar at Ft. Smith, Ark., and followed his chosen profession for several years at Helena, Ark.

Mr. Harris was induced to go to Nashville and accept the position of bookkeeper for the National Baptist Publishing Company Board, which position he has held ever since the institution was established.

Nashville's new city official was married in December, 1896, to Miss Mattie A. Caver of Helena, Ark., niece of the Rev. E. C. Morris, president of the National Baptist Convention. Two boys were born of the marriage.

THE FIRST POLICE OFFICER.

More than two years ago THE NEW YORK AGE took up the fight for representation of colored men on the police force of this town. By persuasion, by letter, by visits, by requests and by demands we have kept up this fight. We have not been swerved from the course we thought proper to pursue if anything more than talk was to be accomplished. We saw in our proposition nothing of politics, for proper representation of taxpayers and citizens in every department of the city government has nothing of politics in it. This is a matter of simple justice, and protests clothed in thought other than this will fall to the ground.

Tuesday of this week the Police Commissioner of the city announced the appointment of Samuel J. Battle to the force, the first colored police officer on Manhattan Island. Through many toils, snares and disappointments, Mr. Battle has made his way to the force, and through all his striving to get there he has found THE AGE a willing and ready friend, long not on words or empty braggadocio, but on patience with work. We claim nothing not ours in claiming the appointment of Battle a victory not only for the persistence of THE AGE but also for its methods, which are not in common with frothing and fretting.

The Mayor and the Police Commissioner will find in Mr. Battle a good and faithful officer, for he bears an excellent reputation. After him will come more of his kind to fill places in the Police Department and in many another department of the city government. When the news of Mr. Battle's appointment came into these rooms we were looking on a picture in the Chicago *Idea*. It was a photograph of the colored police officers of that city. There must have been fifty of them there. In season we shall have such picture here.

POLICE OFFICER BATTLE NOW ON REGULAR DUTY

Gotham's First Colored Policeman Attracting Attention in Uniform

WAS NOT SENT TO HARLEM

Assigned to West 68th Street Precinct Embracing from 59th to 86th Streets and From Central Park West to River.

Samuel J. Battle, the first Negro to be appointed a member of the police force in New York City, is now on duty in uniform. After undergoing a thirty days' apprenticeship in which he was instructed on the duties of an officer, last week he was assigned to do regular duty and went to work Saturday.

Although it was at first given out that Police Officer Battle had been assigned to the 26th Police Precinct, which embraces Forty-second street to Fifty-ninth street, and Sixth avenue to the North River, the heads of the department changed their minds and sent him to the West 68th Street Precinct, which takes in from Fifty-ninth street to Eighty-sixth street and from Central Park West to the North River. Many were of the opinion that the colored police officer would be sent out in Harlem in the vicinity of 135th street.

When Police Officer Battle was ordered by the lieutenant to walk about for about two hours with one of the white officers last Friday he had his uniform on for the first time. The two policemen had not gone a block before a crowd began to collect and follow them. Men, women and children vied with each other to get a glimpse of the first colored man to be appointed on the police force of New York City, whom they seem to regard as a curiosity. Police Officer Battle is also attracting much attention on his beat. His superior officers have congratulated him on the fine showing he makes in his uniform.

Clarence Smith, of Brooklyn, has been appointed to the detective bureau of the Police Department there. Mr. Smith was appointed largely through the influence of Mr. Rufus Perry, the well-known colored lawyer of Brooklyn. Mr. Carney, a colored man, of Blooklyn, also has just been appointed by the civil service attendant at the Coney Island bath house.

Party Affiliation, etc.

WOULD COLONIZE THE NEGROES

REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT SLADE OF GEORGIA LEGISLATURE WILL INTRODUCE BILL TO BRING THIS ABOUT

Mnet Age 3-10-11

COLUMBUS, GA., May 9.—Concentration of all the negroes of the South in a section set apart for themselves is proposed in a measure which will be presented to the Georgia Legislature at its next session by Representative-elect Slade, of this place.

His plan is to start it here and have it extended throughout the South. Mr. Slade has written to every member of Congress asking for their views on the subject and requesting suggestions. One of the provisions of his bill to be introduced into the Georgia House, is designed to bar the black man from the ballot.

FORMING A REGIMENT

Not discouraged by the failure of Gov. Dix and a Democratic Legislature to give them a Negro regiment as promised before last November's election, a movement is now being made to first organize a provisional regiment and then make an effort to have it made a part of the State militia.

3-25-11

The following order has been issued:

General Orders No. 1. Upon the approval of the Equity Congress to organize a provisional regiment in keeping with the spirit of the Congress and the demand of the colored people of the State of New York, the following officers have been appointed to carry into effect the proposed regiment for the State of New York:

II. The following field officers have been selected and will assume command in the regiment: Charles W. Fillmore, colonel-commanding; J. Frank Wheaton, lieutenant-colonel; majors: Herbert Jackson, E. L. Reed and Herman Blunt. The commanding officer has appointed J. A. Jaxon as captain and adjutant.

III. The commanding officer and the respective majors will report to these headquarters the personnel of their staffs not later than Sunday, October 8, 1911, to consist of the following regimental staff: Major and surgeon, captain and commissary, captain and [illegible] captain and adjutant, captain and assistant surgeon, captain and signal officer, captain and inspector of rifle practice, captain and chaplain. Regimental non-commissioned staff: Sergeant-major, quartermaster sergeant, commissary-sergeant. The field musicians and band will consist of forty pieces, hospital corps to consist of thirty-six men, signal corps to consist of twenty-four men. Battalion staff as follows: First lieutenant and adjutant, first lieutenant and quartermaster, and first lieutenant and commissary. Non-commissioned staff: Sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant and commissary-sergeant. These orders are hereby promulgated to take effect and be obeyed accordingly.

By order of
CHARLES W. FILMORE,
Colonel-commanding.

Official:
J. A. JAXON,
Captain-Adjutant.

The headquarters of the regiment is 89 W. 134th street.

"LILY WHITEISM" ON TOBOGGAN

Doctrine Did Not Make Votes for the G. O. P. on November 8th

MAKE POOR SHOWING

"Lily Whites" Did Not Win Out in a Single Instance Although they Made Many Boasts

THE NEGRO VOTE NEEDED

Appointment of Democrats to Office and Elimination of Negro Officeholders Not Very Productive.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 22.—Since the recent election the question is being asked: "What part, if any, did the Lily Whites of the South play in electing candidates to office?" The query usually brings forth the ready response: "The Lily Whites made a miserable and disappointing showing and failed to make good their pre-election boasts."

The Lily Whites throughout the Southland have not talked much politics since November 8. They have about come to the conclusion that their inability to make good their promises has eliminated them as factors in the Republican party in the South. Had they been successful they could have shown the administration at Washington how productive was the idea of eliminating the Negro vote; but as matters now stand they know full well that overtures will have to be made to the Negro voters in order to make a respectable showing.

Hitchcock's Hobby Dies in Embryo.

Postmaster General Hitchcock, who has been actively engaged in furthering the Lily White movement in the South, despite the protests of influential N[illegible] newspapers and prominent members of the race, is said to be chagrined over the poor showing made by the Lily Whites. Had the Lily Whites won he could have pointed with pride to his pet method of winning over the South and could be now in a position of being able to convince President Taft of the wisdom of adopting an anti-Negro policy. However, it will now take the Postmaster General all his time trying to explain to the President just how much the Republican party has benefitted by throwing many Southern Negro office-holders out since the Taft regime.

Nowhere in the South has the Republican party profitted by ignoring the Negro voter and espousing the cause of Lily Whiteism. Despite the claims before election that if the Negro was eliminated in the South the Republicans would have a better chance to win at the polls, results show that little attention was paid by the Democrats to the invitation extended by the Lily Whites to come over on the other side on the plea that the Negro voters no longer controlled the situation so far as relates to the Republican party.

Why Some Democratic Congressmen Won.

Owing to the anti-Negro attitude of the Lily Whites several Democratic Congressmen have been elected from the South, and by Negro votes. Although the colored voters in many instances were none too enthusiastic in voting for a Democrat, yet they desired to show their resentment toward Lily Whiteism and did so.

The 115,000 Republican vote in North Carolina in 1908 shows quite a shrinkage this year. Two years ago three Republicans were elected to Congress from the State, while North Carolina will be represented in the next Congress by a solid Democratic delegation. The appointment of Judge Connor, a Democrat, as a Federal Judge, did not help matters.

The Seventh and Ninth Congressional Districts in Georgia gave Republican majorities in 1908. On November 8 the vote was almost too insignificant to count. It will be remembered that in Georgia a Democrat was appointed United States District Attorney, another as postmaster in Augusta, and the elimination of Negro Presidential appointments in the State.

Leaders Now Figuring.

In Alabama Judge Grubbs, a Democrat, and in Texas, Judge Russell, were appointed to judgeships, but the Republican party in both States only sustained party losses.

In Tennessee, a Republican Governor was elected because of fusion by Republicans and independent Democrats, the memory of the Patterson-Carmack feud playing an important part. It was thought that the appointment of Judge Lurton to the Supreme Bench would bring about more independent voting in the State, but the election of a few weeks ago was not encouraging. Even in two of the Republican districts of the State the party won by a small margin.

It is said that the administration at Washington is now trying to figure out two important items: First, "Of what benefit is Lily Whiteism?" and second, "What has the Republican party gained by appointing Democrats to office in the South and the wholesale elimination of Negro Presidential appointees?"

Secretary MacVeagh Stands by Colored Architect.

The Hon. ranklin MacVeagh, secretary of the treasury, has demonstrated anew his belief in a "square deal" for all under his jurisdiction, and has shown that he is willing to go out of his way to assist worthy colored men to rise to the full measure of their opportunities. He has indicated this in a concrete fashion by canceling the recent order of the department separating from the office of the supervising architect three colored draughtsmen, who are drawing generous salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,000 per annum, and rendering service of a gilt-edged character. The men restored to duty are Henry D. Woodson, of Illinois, a skillful draughtsman in the main office of the supervising architect of the treasury in this city; L. W. Baker, superintendent of construction on the United States postoffice at Ashtabula, O., and W. W. Cooke, superintendent of construction on the United States postoffice at Ironton, O.

A few days ago it became necessary for the secretary to cut off of his payroll eighty of the technical staff of the architect's office, because of the failure of Congress to make the appropriation necessary to carry on this work, and no disbursing officer of the government can continue a force on duty with a positive deficit staring him in the face. The separation from the service was to have taken place September 30.

The attention of Secretary MacVeigh was called to the fact that the quota of colored men on the architect's staff throughout the country was painfully small, and that to remove these three faithful workers would be to practically wipe out the Negro from this branch of the service. Mr. MacVeagh quickly appreciated the force of the representation, and without delay ordered that Messrs. Woodson, Baker and Cooke be retained at their respective posts under the same conditions heretofore existing. It was also understood that if it is found that the order should touch colored men engaged in supervising the construction of any government building anywhere in the land, so much thereof as related to them would be considered cancelled. This is a master stroke for the broad-minded secretary of the treasury, and he is being warmly congratulated upon all sides for having so readily seen to it that the representation of the Negro in the technical division of the treasury department was not reduced, even though a number of changes in the line up had to be made to hold these worthy men in their places, and yet conform to the law respecting the appropriation. Several colored men holding minor positions under the architect were given openings elsewhere. It is not believed that any colored man will lose out entirely because of this financial complication. Secretary MacVeagh is entitled to the thanks of the Negro press and people all over the country by reason of his firm stand for the race in a crisis that bade fair to work disaster to men of the brightest promise of usefulness to the race.

THE NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Freeman 5-20-11

According to program the Negro Democratic convention was held in this city May 17 at the True Reformers' Hall.

The number of men assembled was not large, but fairly representative. They hailed from various parts of the country, and from all indications were individuals of standing at their homes. A few of the group are men of large understanding and of affairs. This is notably true of Mr. Douglass Russell, of Oklahoma, who is the superintendent of the Industrial Institute for the Deaf, Blind and Orphans of the colored race of that State.

H. Watson Grant, of Washington, D. C., the promoter of the movement, is also of consequence. He is a lawyer, pensions and patents being his special ties.

The movement looks forward to the convention and campaign of 1912 when it is hoped by the members of the convention to see many colored voters enrolled in the Democratic ranks. After considerable deliberating the convention issued the following appeal to the colored voters of the United States:

"An Appeal to the Colored Voters of the United States of America.

"We, the Negroes in national Democratic convention assembled, this, the 17th day of May, 1911, desire to appeal to the colored voters of the United States to open their eyes to the conditions surrounding us as a race and suggest that it is wisdom's way that the Negro should no longer blindly follow any one party to its own harm and detriment, as he has heretofore followed the Republican party. We believe that the American Negro should divide his vote the same as the white man and be found in all political parties for precisely the same reason that white men are found in all parties.

"Therefore, we as Negro Democrats reaffirm our allegience to the Democratic party, believing that its principles for reciprocity and for tariff for revenue only are the most conducive for an economical administration of the affairs of the American government, and comes nearer to the grass root, meeting the approval of the masses of the common people.

"And we heartily endorse the Oklahoma bank guarantee law, and we regard it as a safeguard thrown around the hard earnings of the great masses of the common people of that State; and we look forward to the day when such an economic law is enacted in every State in this Union of States. And it is sound in Democratic principles.

"We therefore appeal to the intelligent, honest, law-abiding colored citizens of the United States of America to organize and bind themselves together in Democratic clubs preparatory for the war of the ballot in 1912

Remember the ancient adage, 'The wise man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself, but the fool goes on and is overtaken in the error of his way.'

"J. S. Green, Georgia; H. W. Grant, Esq., Washington, D. C.; W. H. Nelson, Virginia; S. Douglass Russell, Oklahoma; H. R. Pegues, Pennsylvania; J. C. Brice, Virginia; Lymus Roulàch, North Carolina; Chas. O. Rudd, Ohio; W. H. Marshall, West Virginia; W. M. Jones, Oklahoma; John C. Minor, Massachusetts; Isaac Winder, New York; John R. Hogan, Oklahoma, national treasurer."

The colored Democrats got into their heads the notion of a national convention and selected Indianapolis as the meeting ground. Some time ago we gave notice of such a convention, and endorsed several suggestions made by the *Plaindealer* of Indianapolis. The convention has met and adjourned to go back to see Brother Champ Clark, the preacher-speaker, to tell him a few things. The Indianapolis *World* is partly owned by A. E. Manning, a long-suffering Democrat. In its current issue there is editorial reference to the convention which has just closed. We confess that we stand confused before the attitude of the *World*, but this is how that grizzly old power refers to the convention:

The much heralded Negro National Democratic Convention is now a matter of history. It failed to attract the attention of the colored people of Indiana and its biggest asset is the press notices given it by the daily newspapers who were excluded from its sessions—and had to depend upon the promoters to furnish the facts which they did, and very willingly, too, for if the newspaper reporters had been admitted to the meetings the 200 delegates which is claimed was in attendance would have dwindled down to five. We are not in the midst of a campaign when partisan debate is at fever heat, and so we can state the facts just as they are without fear of misrepresenting any one or misjudging the men who came to Indianapolis to take it by storm and then return to their respective homes "with the bacon." The Negro National Democratic Convention, which is a misnomer—has come and gone and the political situation in Indiana remains unchanged. There has been no shifting of political situations; no volcanic eruptions; and the whole planetary system is moving in orbits as of yore without varying the fractional part of any unit of measurement. We mean to say this convention was a travesty upon occasions which convene men together to promote the public welfare or the weal of the individual. The Indiana Negro has been circularized for months by this organization and notwithstanding all that only five Negroes attended its sessions.

Although Chicago has five weekly papers, another is about to set sail on the "journalistic sea." Editor A. N. Fields, one of the founders of the Illinois *Guardian*, will soon launch a paper in the interest of the Progressive Republicans and will mould sentiment for Charles E. Merriam, Republican, for Governor. Fields took a most active part in the mayoralty campaign for Merriam. It is said that it is only a matter of a few more weeks and Chicago will have a live weekly with A. N. Fields at the helm. "Tom drive." It is said that Fields will be assisted by some other young blood.

MINISTER FURNISS.

After fourteen years in the diplomatic service of the Government, Harry W. Furniss, United States Minister to Haiti, has resigned. Mr. Furniss was appointed Consul at Bahia, in Brazil, by President McKinley, in 1897. His record there was marked by efficiency and faithfulness. It is not too much to say, not only that he was the most useful American consul that was ever sent to Bahia, but that during his years there he was the most popular member of the diplomatic agents who surrounded him. When President Roosevelt decided to recall William F. Powell from Haiti, he determined on the selection of Furniss as his successor after consulting only three statesmen, Root, Fairbanks and one other.

From public reports and private letters we have kept up with Mr. Furniss' work in the black Republic, and it has given us pleasure and gratification to see how well he carried himself in a land of revolution, where to-day is in no wise a barometer of to-morrow, and with what courage, alacrity and suavity he has attended the interests of his country there. Trade has increased, and a happier attitude than ever before existed now marks the relationship of the United States and the land that spurned Napoleon and drove his soldiers from its shores.

President Taft, we may be allowed to suggest, ought to pick a diplomat to succeed Furniss, for his successor will succeed certainly a diplomat, whose influence may be destroyed over night, but whose influence ought never to be destroyed, for it tells in new and stronger bonds between two countries whose interests are entwined in a way that on the surface does not appear.

KENTUCKY NEGRO VOTERS ARE WITH GOV. WILLSON

Both Parties Torn Asunder by Bitter Political Differences

SPEAKS AGAINST MOB LAW

E. T. Frank Advocates Law Giving Governor the Right to Remove Officers for Failure to Protect Prisoners.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Louisville, Ky., May 30.—The State of Kentucky is in the midst of a red-hot political campaign, both parties being torn asunder by factional squabbles. The primaries are soon to be held, and closely following these will come the state conventions.

While great interest centers about the contest for the United States Senatorship, there is no little excitement over the fight for the gubernatorial honors in both Republican and Democratic ranks. Gov. Willson, a Republican and a partisan, while not taking any open stand for either of the candidates, is supposed to be in control of the party machinery, and his man, as yet unannounced, will most likely win the nomination. The colored voters are, to a man, loyal to Gov. Willson, and prepared to follow his lead.

Republicans of all shades of opinion have become deeply interested in the candidacy of E. T. Franks, of Owensboro, who opened his campaign with a remarkably able speech at Barbourville last week. Mr. Frank announced as his platform progress and peace in Kentucky and opposition to mob law. His outspoken attitude with respect to the mob has won for him not only the sympathy and support of colored Republicans but the applause of the great independent vote of the state, led usually by Watterson's *Courier-Journal*.

Says Prisoners Should Get Better Protection.

Mr. Frank, dealing with mob-rule in Kentucky, said:

"There should be a change in our laws relative to mobs. Better protection should be given to persons accused of crime, whether such persons are in jail or in the hands of arresting officers. It is a practice all too common in Kentucky for men to band themselves together, generally under cover of darkness, and take from the officers of the law persons accused of offenses more or less grave and put them to death. It is not necessary for me to cite special or particular cases, but every reader of the newspapers knows that such murders are common, resulting in the punishment of the accused without semblance of the trial which our Constitution and laws guarantee to every man.

"I favor a law giving the Governor the right, under certain conditions, to remove from office any officer or jailer who shall permit a mob to take from such officer or from the jail any prisoner charged with any crime whatever.

"This will do more to break down the mob spirit in Kentucky than any other law that can be placed on our statute books. If an officer knows that he will lose his place if he does not protect his prisoner he will shoot before giving up that prisoner, and if the mob believes the officer will shoot ninety-nine out of every hundred mobs would think seriously before making the attempt. Such a law would also do away with the necessity of sending troops all over the State to guard prisoners and witnesses during criminal trials, and it would add materially to the good name of Kentucky in the eyes of the world. Kentucky will be without fear or favor in the enforcement of the law, and make the world know that you have begun a crusade for law and order, and all these other things will come."

The colored Republicans in this state have many leaders, but at the proper time they manage to get together and work together.

WILSON SUFFERS BY DEFEAT.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 8.—Woodrow Wilson's Presidential aspirations went a-glimmering Tuesday when the Republicans recaptured the Legislature. The Senate will have eleven Republicans and ten Democrats, while the Republicans will control the Assembly by thirty-eight to twenty-two.

Harmon, who is favored for the Presidential nomination by the Negro Democrats of the country, who do not possess too much love for Woodrow Wilson, who apparently has not too much love for them, is said to loom much stronger as a Presidential nominee since Tuesday.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE NEGRO.

Editor THE FREEMAN:

Col. R. W. Thompson said in the last issue of The Freeman that President Taft scored heavily with the colored people in Los Angeles, Cal., on his recent trip about the country. That may be; but he didn't score at all on his recent trip to Tennessee, where he didn't give the Negroes a pleasant smile—not even those who sat in the segregated gallery, scarcely comfortable to breathe. Senator Bob Taylor recently spoke in the same auditorium, and the Negroes enjoyed space on the first floor, and felt comfortable, while on Taft's visit all the white Republicans and white Democrats had a share in the welcome; but the Negro—he sat in a small space upstairs, and not one word was said to him nor a glance given as a crumb of comfort from the Big Man. And then wonder why some Negroes go to the polls and vote "straight Democracy."

The Republicans who expect Tennessee to go Republican (and the Negro vote will be needed) will do well to get busy, for Tennessee isn't enthusiastic for Taft from Uncle Ham's side of the fence. We suspect that the men of Dickerson and Lurton's party will think like the President.

A. N. JOHNSON,
President of the A. N. Johnson Undertaking Co., Nashville, Tenn.

BISHOP WALTERS INDEPENDENT

Says He Does Not Intend to Ally Himself With the Republican Party as Reported—Preparing to Form Organization to Support Democratic Presidential Candidates.

Bishop Alexander Walters, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, who has been prominently identified in politics for a number of years, gave out an interview to a representative of THE AGE Tuesday in which he discussed national politics and the part he intends to play in the next Presidential campaign. Bishop Walters declared that contrary to reports he was not thinking of affiliating with the Republican party.

"The rumor has been circulated that I am to ally myself with the Republican party, which is misleading," declared Bishop Walters. "It is true that I have no personal feeling toward the Taft administration than a year ago, due to the Lewis appointment and a few others, yet I do not think President Taft and the members of his Cabinet are doing what they should by the thousands of Negro voters who helped materially to put the Taft people in power. Take the wholesale decapitation of Negro office-holders in the South, for instance.

"I intend to be independent in politics and will begin soon to perfect an organization that will help support the candidates in the Presidential campaign that will assure us in a satisfactory manner, that the Negro voters will be treated fairly after election.

Party Affiliation, etc.

IN THE POLITICAL ARENA.

Christian Fuller

Some Results of O. W. Fulcher's Leadership In Kings County.

Brooklyn.—As the fall comes on interest in political affairs begins to take on new life. Among Afro-Americans the situation seems especially inviting on the Democratic side. The regular United Colored Democracy of Kings county, N. Y., an incorporated organization, under the leadership of Oscar W. Fulcher, through county leader John H. McCooey, is being recognized in a most satisfactory manner.

Through Mr. Fulcher's influence the following members of the organization have been placed: D. Macon Webster has been assigned to agricultural cases as deputy attorney general in Kings county. He will receive a stipulated fee for each case handled. Thornton B. Smith, one of the secretaries of the organization, has been assigned to a position in the office of the state superintendent of elections at $5 per day. Wesley L. Young holds a similar position. His salary is said to be $1,200 per year.

Leader Fulcher holds a position in the board of elections at $1,500. Two other members have been given positions in the department of parks at $5 per day. They are John H. Campbell and Marion T. Foy. The organization has also placed a full board of election officials in the Sixteenth assembly district branch of the central organization.

Credit is given every member for the hearty co-operation which he has given the officials in the plans and work of the organization. Messrs. Emory Jones, treasurer, and William A. Smith, the executive secretary, hold splendid positions, which were not secured through the organization. Mr. Jones has been a clerk in the Produce Exchange for twenty-seven years, and Mr. Smith is an expert money counter in the employ of the Interborough Rapid Transit company.

INSIST ON THEIR RIGHTS

Old Line Republicans in Louisiana Make Charges Againg "Lily White" Faction Before Republican National Committee.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Louisiana politics was last week injected into the quiet and orderly proceedings of the Republican National Committee when Walter L. Cohen, as the representative of the Black-and-Tan faction, presented a complaint, signed by Emile Kunts, chairman; Joseph Fabacher, secretary, and J. Madison Vance, complaining that the "Lily Whites" have not dealt fairly with them. At the Chicago Convention in 1908, when a similar complaint was made, it was decided that three members of the National Committee, as a sub-committee, should visit Louisiana and try and harmonize the differences and reorganize the party.

The complaint against the "Lily White" committee organization, of which Frank B. Williams is chairman, says in part:

"They have ignored every friendly overture. They have refused to face the voters in a primary election under their own auspices, and as a last resort to escape the pitiable spectacle of having no real Republican voters behind them in the State they have appealed to the courts, by way of mandamus proceedings against the Secretary of State to save them from a display of their political impotence.

"We send to you our representative in the person of Walter L. Cohen, who will, with your permission, lay before the committee documentary proof of the most convincing character showing from every angle the relative attitudes of each contending faction in the effort to harmonize political differences in the State, to subordinate personal ambition, to rid the national assemblages of continuous rancorous and bitter criminations of race feeling, and what not, by representing to the approaching National Convention one organization, and, for once in the history of Republican politics in Louisiana, an uncontested delegation. We respectfully urge you to try and bring order out of chaos—to restore manhood rights and privileges in the party organization to all Republicans, for fair and equitable representation in party management, without regard to condition, creed or color, and the placing of the seal of condemnation for all time upon the destructive, unrighteous and unrepublican doctrine of "Lily Whiteism."

INDORSE PRESIDENT TAFT

New Jersey Negroes Meet at Trenton and Pledge Allegiance to Republican Party—Rev. Roundtree Indorsed as Leader—The Age Made Organ of Organization.

12-21-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 19.—Resolutions indorsing the administration of President Taft and pledging allegiance to the Republican Party, both National and State, were adopted at a meeting of the Taft Colored Republican Association of New Jersey at a meeting held last week at the Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church. The leadership of the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree was indorsed and THE NEW YORK AGE was indorsed as the organ of the organization.

The meeting of New Jersey Negroes was called by the Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, of Trenton. W. R. Gullins, of Princeton, was made president, and W. E. Rock, of Red Bank, secretary. The principal speech was made by the Rev. Dr. Roundtree, who urged the Negroes to present a united front in New Jersey and bring about the success of the Republican Party at the polls.

Among the resolutions introduced was the following:

Whereas, In a very short time the country will be called upon to place in the Executive Chair of the nation a President for the ensuing four years, and

Whereas, The present incumbent, William H. Taft, has for the past four years had an administration which has successfully grappled with some of the most perplexing questions of public policy, both foreign and domestic, Therefore, be it Resolved:

1. That we, the colored voters here assembled, representing all parts of the Commonwealth of New Jersey, most heartily indorse the administration of President Taft for its adherence, under his leadership, to the great principles of government as set forth, advocated and enlarged by the Republican party through which this country has become one of the greatest nations of the world, and that we commend the President for having been outspoken and clear upon questions pertaining to us as a race and for having appointed Negroes to higher offices than they have ever before held in the history of the country.

2. That we hereby renew and pledge our allegiance to the Republican party, through whom we obtained the right of franchise, and under whom hundreds of Negroes are to-day holding positions of honor and emolument, and the only party either in Federal or State government which has given us anything like the recognition of our rights as citizens of this great republic.

3. That we shall form such a State organization as shall here in New Jersey during the coming Presidential campaign hold the 30,000 Negro votes true to the party of Lincoln, Sumner and Grant, and to effect this end form strong local organizations in every county of the State, and enter into ways and means here and now to carry out this purpose.

4. That we indorse the Republican party of the State, and believe it is fully prepared to continue its well begun work, and carry out whatever reforms a developed condition may show to be necessary.

5. That we call upon the Legislature to take whatever action may be necessary to restore to the clergy of the State the use of clerical orders, given by the railroads, by which each minister was permitted to travel at half rates, but of which they have been deprived by the action of the Democraic party, which controlled the last Legislature. That this action has fallen harder upon the Negro ministry than any other, as they are the poorest paid class of professional men in the State. That we also call upon the Legislature to make such modifications in the general election law as will make it possible for all men who have not had the same benefit of education as others to vote intelligently.

6. That we most earnestly advise the Negro voters to go to the polls and exercise their franchise as the sacred duty of every American citizen.

SOLOMON PORTER HOOD,
T. E. FRANKLIN,
SHRADRICK ELDRIDGE.

Fulcher Lands Full Election Board.

The Regular United Colored Democracy of Kings County has secured the appointment of a full board of election officials to serve in the Fifty-first election district of the Fifth Assembly District, which embraces Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay. This is the first time the Colored Democracy of Kings county, belonging to the Democratic party, have been given such recognition. There will be two inspectors, whose duty it will be to receive the register of voters and be on hand primary day for the election. Altogether the men serve for six days, for which they will receive $47 each. There will be a ballot and a poll clerk, to serve one day each, the former will receive $12 and the latter $8. The names of the men are: Inspectors, Robert Rawles and Henry Davis; ballot clerk, Lenwood Terrell; poll clerk, Walter Stewart. These appointments are said to be due entirely to the efforts of the triumvirate, Emory Jones, W. A. Smith and Oscar W. Fulcher.

WALTER L. COHEN NOW LOSES HIS FEDERAL JOB

Is Removed As Receiver of Public Lands in Louisiana

THE WORK OF HITCHCOCK

"Lily Whiteism" Under the Present Administration Goes Merrily On Despite Warning of Last November.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 1-26-11

New Orleans, La., Jan. 24.—The Associated Press dispatches of January 14 carry the following innocent news item:

Washington, Jan. 14.—Lack sufficient business for two offices given as the reason for the consolidation of the United State land office at New Orleans and Natchitoches, La., in accordance with an executive order just issued by the President. The consolidated office will be at Baton Rouge.

Behind this wee paragraph is the story of the passing of another Negro federal office-holder in the South. Mr. Hitchcock, who has been the dispenser of most of the patronage in the South through Mr. Ballinger, who holds his position in the Cabinet through Mr. Hitchcock, has been assiduously striving for more than two years to get rid of the redoubtable Walter L. Cohen, of New Orleans.

WALTER L. COHEN

Failing in one way or another, it was at last decided to get rid of Cohen by having Mr. Ballinger recommend that the two land offices at New Orleans and Natchitoches be consolidated, the consolidated offices to be located where a Negro would be afraid to hold the place.

With Cohen's passing, no Negro will now hold a federal position in Louisiana.

The place held by Col. James Lewis was abolished. The place held by A. B. Kennedy, as Receiver of Public Monies, was turned over to a white man, Kennedy being given a place as clerk in one of the offices in the Custom House. And now Cohen, who has successfully resisted the machinations of the "Lily Whites" of Louis-

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iana, and the efforts of Postmaster General Hitchcock in the prosecution of his "Lily White" activities, is made to "walk the plank."

The removal of Negroes from federal offices in the South still goes merrily on.

THIRTY-THREE YEARS POSTMASTER

The efficiency and honesty of the Negro as a public official in the Southern States, from 1868 to the present, are illustrated by the case of Thomas Richardson, who has served thirty-three years as postmaster at Port Gibson, Miss., and who has just resigned from the office. He was first appointed in 1870 and served continuously except in the years when Mr. Cleveland was President.

From 1870 to 1900 Negro postmasters were scattered all over the Southern States, but they have been gradually and remorselessly weeded out, so that it is now difficult to locate one. When Gen. James S. Clarkson was Assistant Postmaster-General in the administration of President Harrison, in 1888, a Negro postmaster was appointed in every Congressional district in the South. Now, we believe, there is only one Negro mail route agent in Florida, none between there and Jacksonville, and Negroes will be appointing powers in Washington changed the policy of designating them. The loss of the ballot and the breaking up of Republican State organizations may have dictated the policy, although the positions are now under civil service regulation. The record made by internal revenue collectors, receivers of public moneys, collectors of customs, and the like, is creditable to the Negro. As not a defaulter is to be found of record among them from 1870 to the present time.

The record is just as clean of those who have served in the diplomatic and consular service, in the list of whom only one black sheep is to be found, since President Grant appointed Ebenezer D. Bassett Minister to Hayti and J. Milton Turner Minister to Liberia thirty years ago.

If the Negroes who had a large part in the control of Southern State governments from 1867 to 1876 had been as efficient and honest as those appointed to the Federal service, the carpet-baggers would not have been able to ruin the Negro's political inheritance in American citizenship in all of the Southern States. Unfortunately, they allowed themselves to be led to their undoing, and to that of the race whose interests it was their first and highest duty to protect.

A great obligation to his posterity rests upon the Negro of the present and future—the obligation to so shape his living as to recover some of the political rights which the Federal Constitution gives him and which the Constitutions of the Southern States, in the making of which he had no part, deny him.

POLITICS IN MARYLAND.

Democrats Will Be Unable to Make Negro Voters for Some Time—The G[illegible]

Special to The New York Age

11-16-11

Work Monroe N [illegible] January

GET A VOICE IN PARTY COUNCILS

Colored Republican Voters of Maryland Secure Recognition

A UNIQUE CAMPAIGN

Contribute Money to Republican State Central Committee and Meet Other Expenses

CHANGE IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

Passing of Professional Politician—Negroes Organize Auxiliary Committee—Digges Bills to be Defeated.

Special to The New York Age

The gradual decline of the influence of colored voters in local party councils, and the starting of the Republican Auxiliary Committee.

The Stone regime has meant the gradual decline of the influence of the race in the party councils and the organization of the Republican Auxiliary in the last weeks of the recent campaign plucked the last dying embers of race influence from the fire.

Dr. Ernest Lyon, the Rev. W. A. C. Hughes and the Rev. A. L. Gaines, president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the auxiliary, have been praised on all sides for their great work in arousing the colored voters and helping to bury the Digges disfranchising bills.

In no small degree was their work responsible for the defeat of Arthur Pue Gorman, the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, who declared he would disfranchise every colored voter in Maryland if elected. Through the appointment of men of probity as election supervisors in the various counties Mr. Goldsborough can save to the Republicans hundreds of votes which have been lost by unfair manipulations of the ballots within the Wilson law counties in the past eight or nine years. Mr. Goldsborough will have the appointment of the members of the various state boards, and through the appointments can make the party appeal to the fair-minded intelligence of the State.

Democratic politicians have since the election spoken of the possibility of having the outgoing Legislature called in special session in order that Governor Goldsborough will find his hands tied when he assumes reins in January, but Governor Crothers has not lent a willing ear to the project as yet.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 25.—In Maryland the day of the professional colored politician, who makes it his business to hang around Republican headquarters during a campaign and beg money for personal use, is about over. The Negroes of this state are playing a part in the gubernatorial campaign this fall which is out of the ordinary. They are not asking the white epublican leaders for money, but have organized and are contributing funds to carry on the campaign.

11-26-11

Within a few days the Republican State Committee will receive from the colored voters $500 with the request that the money be used to elect a Republican Governor and defeat the infamous Digges disfranchising bills. It is probable that more money will be contributed later on.

The Negro voters have formed an auxiliary to the Republican State Central Committee and have established headquarters at 414 W. Hoffman street, a three-story structure, and the expense for maintaining headquarters will be met by the colored citizens only. Colored speakers will go throughout the state and urge Negroes to vote in November, and they will not ask any financial remuneration.

The white Republican leaders have a different opinion of the Negro voters than they did two weeks ago. And what's more they are showing them more consideration and giving them a say in the party councils. No more is the Negro given a few dollars and told what to do, but his advice is sought with reference to the Negro vote. New conditions have not been brought about at the instance of the white Republicans, but through the Negroes themselves. With 52,000 colored voters in Maryland, nearly 18,000 being in Baltimore alone, several of the representative citizens decided to secure just recognition, so when a white man was appointed to look after the Negro vote a vigorous protest was raised by the colored citizens and the white Republican leaders began to sit up and take notice.

Plain Talk for White Leaders.

Dr. Ernest Lyon, ex-United States Minister to Liberia, was called in by the managers of Phillips Lee Goldsborough's campaign, and after he finished telling the white politicians assembled what the colored voters would not stand for they decided to give the Negroes an active voice in running the campaign. Instructions were given that the colored voters form an auxiliary to the Republican State Central Committee, and that they have full charge of the colored voters.

Dr. Lyon has been made chairman of the auxiliary committee, and is being assisted by the following: Hugh E. Macbeth, editor of the Baltimore *Times*, assistant chairman; the Rev. A. L. Gaines, treasurer; the Rev. W. A. C. Hughes, secretary; J. H. Murphy, editor of the Afro-American *Ledger*, chairman of the press committee; Dr. W. M. Alexander, president of the Maryland Suffrage League; Councilman Harry S. Cummings, the Rev. Harvey Johnson, the Rev. S. S. Jolley and former Councilman H. M. St. Clair, both of Cambridge; Capt. Edward H. Wilson, Upper Fairmount; Solomon T. Houston, Salisbury; Dr. U. G. Bourne, Frederick; the Rev. G. W. M. Lucas, Cumberland; John P. Forrester, Centreville, and Spencer Patterson, St. Dennis.

Since 1901, the Democrats have been trying to disfranchise the colored voters of Maryland and have met defeat in every instance. This fall they have not agitated the question as in former years, planning to catch the Negroes asleep. But times have changed since years gone by, and the colored voters are suspicious of all amendments relating to registering and voting, no matter how ingeniously framed.

There is very little likelihood of the passage of the Digges amendments, but in November the colored voters expect to so overwhelmingly defeat the unconstitutional measures that the Democrats will not have the heart to put another disfranchisement proposition before the people again soon.

THE HAITIAN MISSION.

Washington dispatches are to the effect that the President and Secretary Knox have decided to continue John H. W. Furniss of Indiana as United States Minister to Haiti. This action on the President's part is in conformity with the wishes of the Negro people representing all factions and conflicting interests.

11-26-11

Minister Furniss has made a fine record in Haiti and has won the confidence of the Government of that country, and it is stated that petitions addressed to President Taft were forwarded from Haiti, both by white and colored Americans, urging that Minister Furniss be retained until after some of the tumultuous revolutionary troubles have passed.

We believe that the President Secretary Knox have done the th which the great majority of the Ne people of the United States would ha them to do. Mr. Furniss voluntarily of fered his resignation sometime ago, and just as voluntarily the Department has asked him to remain at his post.

THE AGE extends congratulations to Minister Furniss, and to the President and Secretary Knox, as well.

Party Affiliation, etc.

THE TRIBUNE DODGING

In last week's AGE we pointed out the offending of the New York *Tribune* with respect to its attitude towards the colored Republicans at the South; how the Republican party could never grow on Southern soil with more than half the party vote disfranchised and trembling under the lash of intimidation. The *Tribune* of last Monday made the following editorial reply:

> The New York AGE calls "wholly unjust" this paragraph which The Tribune published a few days ago:
>
> The Republican politicians in Alabama are girding their loins for the only kind of contest in which they shine—that for the control of the delegation which is to go to a Republican national convention. If they should give half as much time to fighting the common enemy as they give to fighting among themselves there might be some appreciable evidence now and then that an opposition party existed in Alabama.
>
> The AGE says that many Republicans are disfranchised in Alabama and so cannot "fight the common enemy." We did not have those Republicans in mind, but were talking about the Republicans who do vote and who presumably constitute the active party organization. That they give too much time to fighting among themselves is evident from the returns of recent elections. Two years ago the Alabama Republicans indulged in the luxury of running two electoral tickets and two tickets for state officers. Last year they put two candidates in the field for governor and other state officers, and had two candidates for Congress in two of the districts. The minority faction is kept alive, apparently, only for the purpose of sending an extra set of delegates to the national convention and figuring there in deals before the credentials committee. So far as party policies are concerned there is no pretense of a division between the two factions.
>
> The Republican party is not any more in a hopeless minority in Alabama than the Democratic party is in certain Northern states. At the election of 1910 the Republican candidate for Congress in the 7th District polled 8,977 votes to 9,496 for his Democratic opponent. There is a chance in the state for an opposition party which stands for something more than enjoyment of the federal patronage when a Republican national administration is in power. It would be well for the Alabama Republicans to drop factionalism and try to build up a single united organization. Such an organization could go to a national convention confident of being treated there with entire respect.
>
> It is good of the *Tribune* to go into details as to the meaning of its first observation, but that was unnecessary. We knew at first the purpose of the thrust, but many a loyal Republican was considerably put out over the fear or failure of the *Tribune* to go into the heart of the matter, and tell us all about the machination of the Democratic party in the South as practiced against colored Republicans.
>
> In the reply, as our readers will see, the *Tribune* still evades the issue. That there is too much factional war among Southern Republicans, we admit, along with the *Tribune*. That they keep up a constant internal war for the purpose of bartering in offices, we concede, as indicated by the *Tribune*. That the present trouble in Alabama is uncalled for, we know to be true. That it was foolish for Alabama Republicans to put two tickets in the field in the last Gubernatorial contest, every student of political affairs knows. That the *Tribune's* story of the Congressional contest in the Seventh Alabama is true, the records prove. But now, what of the Negro Republicans who have been disfranchised in Alabama, and in many another state, because, and only because they were Republicans?
>
> The *Tribune* confesses that it did not have "those Republicans in mind." Very true. And it has been many a year since the *Tribune* did have them in mind, and from indications in the present, many a sorrow-laden year will roll into time before the *Tribune* will again have "those Republicans" in mind. And yet, how may we consider the Republican party in the South, its strength, its standing and its future, without at least having "in mind" more than one-half of the party's army?
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> "The Republican party is not any more in a hopeless minority in Alabama," says the *Tribune*, "than the Democratic party is in certain northern states." That isn't true, and the *Tribune* knows it, for no matter how small the Democratic party may be in any northern state, nowhere in such a state are the members of that party disfranchised and intimidated, either because they are some of them bald-headed or because they are all of them Democrats. With every Republican they stand equal before the law, the constitutions and public opinion, and they may appeal to the electorate of their state for support, without fear of being tarred and feathered and driven from their houses. It would indeed be well for Alabama Republicans to drop factionalism and try to build up a single united organization, in the militant language of the organ of our party, but it would be better for the party everywhere and for the future of the nation, of which for so long a season the Republican party was steward, if colored Republicans in the South, robbed of their birthright by red-handed political thieves, were restored to their places as citizens under the laws and the constitutions. That is the great question for the Republican party. It ought to be the first question for the *Tribune*, the party's mouthpiece. But no, the *Tribune* will go on and leave "those Republicans" out of mind, the while their brethren and blood in the free North are expected to float the party flag and fire the party gun.
>
> In a personal letter to THE AGE one of the greatest living Republicans, a present power and a future hope, a worthy son of a noble house of Republicans, pens: "Your expressions certainly cover the situation." Finally, now, if the *Tribune* hasn't got the Horace Greely backbone to take a stand for party principles and public justice, let the *Tribune* remain silent. The things of which we write, equality under the laws, party loyalty to party members, respect for the Constitution, these are paramount issues, and if there be any victory for the Republican party it will be won under that banner.
>
> In the meantime, if the *Tribune's* anxiety for a respectable Republican party in Alabama is grounded in all good faith and sincerity, let the *Tribune* take a stand with Joseph O. Thompson, who is the party leader there, and who more than any other Southern Republican represents the true principles of the Republican party. He is a Southern white man, a blue blood, emancipated out of the slavery of race hatred, emancipated into the sunlight of peace and progress.

A CARPET-BAG GHOST IN NEW YORK.

They are few and far between—the carpet-bag ghosts of the Reconstruction saturnalia. Time has mowed them down and ruthless mother earth has chewed them up. Now and again one of them strays into New York, maunders, mumbles a little and vanishes from the smiling face of the hotel clerk and the inquisitive newspaper reporter.

The other day Henry Clay Warmoth strayed into the Waldorf. He was Governor of Louisiana in 1868-72; now he is a rich sugar planter, and speaks of his old Negro supporters and associates as "darkies." William Pitt Kellogg, who succeeded him, never fell so low in his gratitude and self-respect as to do that.

A *Sun* reporter backed Mr. Warmoth up against a Waldorf settee with ornate frills and pumped out of him the information that the "darkies" and most of the white Republicans of Pelicana were not allowed to vote; that the Democrats are fighting among themselves; that the price of sugar is double that of last year, and that the knights of the white Camelias and Ku Klux Klan murderers grew out of the night rider patrol system maintained by the slave-masters before the war to keep their slaves at home when they had no pass to go abroad.

There is nothing so painful, so disgusting, for a man, for a race, to remember, when too late, than that they had entrusted their lives and honor and property to the keeping of ingrates and traitors, such carpet-bag ghosts of Reconstruction days as Gov. Henry Clay Warmoth, of Louisiana; Gov. Marcellus L. Stearns, of Florida, and Governors Franklin J. Moses and Daniel H. Chamberlain, of South Carolina.

Some poet has said: "Not even the future o'er the past has power, what has been has been." The mistakes of the Negro politicians of Reconstruction days are of that sort.

MAJOR HEMPHILL'S COURAGE.

If there ever was a man who had the courage of his convictions, that man is Major J. C. Hemphill, editor of The Richmond Dispatch. The Major's record is sprinkled with examples of his moral courage. Now, just to show how brave he is, he came to Alabama and before the graduating class of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and a large body of visitors, tilted against the primary system the praises of which are sung by every hopeful office-holder, and lauded by nearly every newspaper editor.

But probably Major Hemphill knew we had given the primary system a long trial in Alabama, and that, as a consequence, we are not as wild about it as we were. Maybe the Major knew that we had eaten our pudding and it did not taste as good as it looked. Still, the Major is one of the few public speakers, even in Alabama, who have the courage to stand up and speak his mind about this theory. We have scores of Alabamians who have run in a primary, and been appalled at the number of men who have tried to graft; they speak earnestly of the system in private, but they are not taking any stump to tell what they know of it, because the system is still popular, although the people are not as wild about it as they were.

Major Hemphill declared that the primary put a premium on mediocrity, fosters spell-binders and demagogues, and he held it responsible for many evils of the politics of the present day.

The Major may not know it, but for ten years past Alabama has had the most thorough system of direct primaries of any State in the Union. Direct primaries were installed in Alabama in 1901, in a wild wave of enthusiasm. We have even selected delegates to a National Democratic Convention in a primary. We have even voted a direct choice on the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President. We have selected our Supreme Court Judges, our Circuit Judges, our Solicitors and even our justices of the peace and constables in primaries. In short, not only are primaries of older establishment in Alabama than even in Oregon, but they have been extended as far as it has been possible to extend them. Primaries in Alabama for ten years have been as comprehensive as it was possible for human ingenuity to make them.

Have we gotten the blessings which were promised by the primary system? The Advertiser was one of the strongest advocates of the primary system in Alabama. When the system was adopted in a meeting of the State Executive Committee, certain party leaders shook their fingers at the representative of The Advertiser and declared that the cry for primaries came not from the people, but from certain newspapers of Alabama. They went out of their way to say that the cry did not come from the editorial rooms, but from the business office of the newspapers, looking for candidates' advertisement. Of course the charge was so ridiculous that it hardly merits an allusion. It is recalled now only as a memory of the heated fight which resulted in the establishment of primaries and in which The Advertiser bore a prominent part. And as a conspicuous factor in this fight The Advertiser asks, have we gotten the benefits promised by the primary sys-

tem?

Major Hemphill says: "Primaries put a premium on mediocrity, fosters spell-binding and demagogues, and is responsible for many of the present day political evils."

Are we in Alabama, after a ten-year trial of primaries, prepared to take issue with Major Hemphill? When it is put squarely up to us, can we say that he is wrong? We are not facing theories now: we are face to face with the results of a fair and practical trial.

The Advertiser is not willing to advocate a return to the old conditions; they were certainly bad enough. But we, in Alabama, know more about the practical workings of primaries than we did, and we are not as violently enthusiastic as we were when they were adopted.

Instead of decreasing political agitation they have increased political agitation. Instead of banishing the demagogue, he has flourished like a green bay tree and multiplied. We are barely through one campaign, but that the man with the issue forces us into another. The poor man must stay in private life, or let some friend raise a big campaign fund for him. And now comes the more serious aspect of the question, have we abolished political corruption. Have we not, instead of abolishing it, spread it over the body politic, and scattered it among the voters?

If any man doubts the seriousness of this question let him ask some man who was a candidate in the last State primary, as to the demands made upon him for money, and as to some of the schemes resorted to to make him pay out his money.

The direct primary is no political Utopia; we might as well recognize that fact.

BARRED OUT OF THE INSULAR TERRITORIES.

It is a scandalous fact that American Negroes have, since the Spanish-American war, been barred out of the Insular Territories, or given plainly to understand by words and treatment that they were not wanted in those territories. Personally we know this to be true in Hawaii and the Philippine Islands.

The policy of excluding Negroes from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands was inaugurated in the administration of President McKinley, and has remained unchanged to the present time. The same policy was adopted in the administration of President Roosevelt, when it was decided to build the Panama Canal; the rough, manual labor, even, of digging, being refused to American Negroes. West Indian Negroes being preferred, the absurd theory being inspired that employment of such Negroes would be offensive to Southern Congressmen, as it would cripple the Southern supply of black labor. But the exclusion included also employment in the classified civil service and Presidential appointments. The deadlock was not broken when President Taft appointed C. H. Cotterill of Ohio, within the present year, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Hawaii.

In view of all the facts, which have been in the past, from time to time, referred to and commented upon in THE AGE, the present condition of affairs in the Panama Canal Zone, from an American Negro's viewpoint, is of interest. Mr. George Anderson, writing to the Editor of THE AGE from Panama, November 27, 1911, says:

"Why is it you do not make a fight on barring Negroes from the Panama Canal Zone? The American Negro is paying his share of the expense of building the canal, but he has no representation down here whatever. I do not know of but one who has a decent job down here, and he is the postmaster at Balboa, and he is a civil service man. All the white policemen are ex-soldiers, but the Negro ex-soldier is given nothing.

"A white friend told me that no American Negroes were to be employed at the Washington office of the Canal Commission.

"The cheap West Indian Negro is down here, and soon he must get out, and it will look bad for the American Negro unless somebody puts up a fight for him."

It is a humiliation to the American Negro to face it, and to have foreign people have the impression that three Republican administrations have adopted and enforced the rule that Afro-Americans are not wanted in any of the island possessions of their government, but they have had to face it, and they face it now. The fact cannot be denied by the President or the Secretary of War, while neither may care to admit it. It is on a par with the brutal order which barred Negroes from the list of supervisors of the last census and compelled Negro enumerators to confine their work to Negro districts, and their Negro residents; and that other brutal rule that Negroes were not to be appointed to Federal positions in the Southern States when such would be offensive to their white neighbors, Democrats white, every mother's son of them, and by which rule the Southern Federal office slate has been wiped clean of Presidential Negro appointees and general discrimination has been made in the appointment of Negroes in the classified civil service. THE AGE protests against the rule, as it applies in the insular territories and in the Southern States, and demands a "square deal."

The majority of colored people were very unconcerned in the election last Tuesday and many refused to vote, saying that they had nothing to gain. They have no representation in the city and the same in the county. Not one position which they can point to with pride.—Colorado Dispatch.

We hope that our contemporary will not encourage colored men in Colorado in any such tomfoolery. Wherever colored men may vote they should vote, whether they have representation in the government or not. Let them fight out their battle within the party with which they are allied. If they lose, fight again. Keep on fighting for, insisting upon, requesting representation. Common sense teaches that if the colored men of Colorado do not have "one position which they can point to with pride," they may not even hope for one such if they refuse to vote. The colored men in New York, city nor State, have proper representation, but they are bright and early at the polls, both in the primaries and in the elections. In due time they will get what is coming to them. It took the Irish one hundred years to elect a United States Senator from New York. Suppose they had refused to vote all these years, or in any one of these years?

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

We very much desire that every patron of THE AGE will read the article headed, "The Fifteenth Amendment," which we reproduce bodily from *The Independent* of September 21. In discussing any phase of the race question, the editor of *The Independent*, Dr. William Hayes Ward, is always so comprehensive and sympathetic in the treatment of it as to leave little for friends of it to say while at the same time giving the enemies of it an arsenal of facts and logic to overcome. He has done that much for Dr. William Hayne Leavell, who sees through a very dark glass darkly dark.

There is one phase of the subject, however, that Dr. Ward does not discuss; and that is, that, although the Negro is disfranchised by State law in every Southern State, such people out of Congress as Dr. Leavell, and such people in Congress as Mr. Heflin of Alabama, Mr. Hardwick of Georgia, Senator Tillman of South Carolina and Senator Vardaman of Mississippi, keep up a running agitation for repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment in the constitutional way; that is, by submitting the matter to a plebiscite of all the other States. This agitation keeps the Negro voters of the Northern and Western States in constant fear of the Democrats coming into control of the National Government, and thus compels them to vote the Republican ticket, often at the sacrifice of their local and State interests.

That this fear is not groundless is shown by the fact that at the present time the Democrats have a large working majority in the House of Representatives and are in minority by only seven votes in the Senate. With the Senate and House Democratic and a man of the admitted race antagonism of Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey in the White House, the Negroes would be justified in expecting the most radical legislation in opposition to their civil and political rights guaranteed them by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

The leaders of the Democratic party should have gumption enough to see that the agitation for the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment does not benefit them in the South and hurts them disastrously with the blacks and their white friends in the Northern and Western States.

DEMOCRATIC TAFFY

That is What the Negroes of Missouri Charge the Democrats With Having Given Them Last Fall—Have Opposed All Friendly Measures.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

St. Louis, Mo., April 11.—Last fall the Missouri Democrats incorporated in their platform a clause declaring that the Democratic party never had and would not discriminate against the Negro race either by criminal laws or on the question of their right to franchise. Yet, despite all protestations of friendship, the Democrats of the Fifty-sixth General Assembly have done everything to block legislation favorable to Negroes.

The colored voters now claim that the declarations of the Democrats last fall were made merely to get votes, and point to the many instances since the session of the Missouri Legislature where the Democrats have shown their antagonism on matters affecting the Negro.

One of the early bills introduced into the legislature was by Mr. Sharp of Clay County, a Democrat, and sought to amend the election laws in such a way that the judges of election would be prohibited from making out a ballot for a voter, unless such voter be crippled and unable to prepare his own ballot. This measure would have disfranchised a large percentage of the old ex-slaves who are unable to read and write, but who are good citizens. In Democratic communities such a law would permit the wholesale disfranchisement of Negro voters. This measure failed to pass, largely through the watchfulness of Republican members of the General Assembly.

Not even an appropriation large enough to purchase a site for the Home for Negro Girls could be obtained by the Republicans. A pittance of $6,500, when applied to this purpose, was incorporated into the bill by Chairman Deal of the House Committee on Appropriations, but the Democratic Conference Committee struck this out at the close of the session and the Democrats in both bodies voted solidly to adopt the report of this committee.

This Democratic deal left, in another instance their willingness to discriminate against the Negro race in Missouri. There is maintained a home for incorrigible white girls and appropriations are made for the industrial in-

NO MORE NEGRO NOTARIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 21.—Gov. Blease to-day sent to the clerks of county courts letters directing that no negroes be commissioned as notaries public. The letters say that if any negroes should be through mistake commissioned in their names, please promptly revoked the commissions of all notaries in South Carolina and hence there will be no more Negro notaries.

Cummings Wins in Baltimore.

Baltimore, April 5.—City Councilman Harry S. Cummings was renominated in the municipal primaries last Tuesday, winning over his opponent, Louis H. Davenport, by a vote of 1,257. He has represented the 17th Ward for a number of years.

Party Affiliation, etc.

QUESTION WOOD'S LEADERSHIP

Up-State Colored Democrats Charge That He Has Appointed Himself Leader and Is Sailing Under False Colors—Want a Convention to Decide Question of Leadership—Allan G. Smith Issues Statement.

8-24-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 23.—Robert N. Wood, of New York City, who has been defeated at every turn by Chief Edward E. Lee for the control of the United Colored Democracy of New York City, will find that he is going to have rough sailing as the leader of the colored Democracy of New York State. James A. Ross, of Buffalo; George R. Thompson, of Olean, and Dr. A. H. Wright, of Elmira, are among those who do not take kindly to the nickname Wood has

leadership will come west of Albany is a certainty. Among the candidates in the field against the self-styled leader from New York are George R. Thompson of Olean, Dr. A. H. Wright of Elmira and James A. Ross of Buffalo. Yours very respectfully, Secretary of Jefferson Democratic Club of Buffalo.

Robert N. Wood does not relish the idea of holding a contest for leadership.

The Leader.

ALLAN G. SMITH

GOVERNOR AND PRINCIPAL FIGHT

Thomas E. Miller Forced to Resign as Head of the State Negro College at Orangeburg—Opposed Election of Gov. Blease.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 2-9-11

Orangeburg, S. C., Feb. 6.—Thomas E. Miller, for many years president of the State Negro College, located in this city, has been ousted by the newly-elected Governor for alleged pernicious activity in politics. Prof. Miller admits that Gov. Blease is "getting even," and claims that he opposed the election of the new executive as he considered him a radical anti-Negro man.

The resignation of Prof. Miller will take effect on June 30 of the present year. This date was named in order that he might have time to wind up the affairs of the institution before turning the work over to his successor.

The board of trustees which met recently in the office of Gov. Blease has decided to hold another meeting just after the adjournment of the present general assembly when the successor to Prof. Miller will be chosen.

Prof. Miller has been president of the institution for several years, and draws a salary of $2,000 a year.

It is expected that N. F. Nix, a colored Baptist preacher of this city, will be named by the board of trustees to succeed Miller.

Following the request for resignation, Prof. Miller sent letter of resignation to Gov. Blease in which he charges that he was dismissed because he opposed the election of Gov. Blease. Miller says in his letter that he counted the cost before he opposed Gov. Blease. The letter of resignation follows:

Hon. Cole J. Blease, the Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina:

Dear Sir—Because I opposed your election to the chief office in the gift of our beloved state, you have demanded my resignation, stating that you will not permit the State Colored College to do any business until my resignation is in your hand. In answer to your request, with your permission our honored trustees have fixed the end of the fiscal year, June 30, as the day for my resignation to be effective. I thank you over much, dear sir, for this leniency, the more so because I am guilty of having begged the voters not to vote for you. I counted the cost before I opposed you, hence I am prepared for the blow of your official axe.

It will be fifteen years June 10 since I was elected to my present position, having been indorsed by the Republican and Democratic organizations, the judiciary, most of the members of the constitutional convention, the state legislature, state officials, members of congress and two United States senators. In response to their indorsement, I have put fifteen years of faithful service in this work. I now thank them for the great confidence they reposed in me.

My official acts have gone into history; I do not fear the judgment of our people, white and black, upon them. My opposition to you was not an official act, and I alone am responsible to my country and to God, for having opposed your election to your exalted position.

Honored sir, I never slandered you, for there was no malice in my opposition to you. I felt that your announced policy against the Negro was not founded upon justice and the best interest of the state; for that reason I tried to bring about your defeat.

Wishing for you an administration founded upon wisdom and statesmanship, peace, prosperity and happiness, I hereby tender you this, my resignation, to go in effect June 30, 1911.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. E. MILLER, President of the State Colored College.

It is said that the Governor backed up his demand for Prof. Miller's resignation with a threat that if Miller declined to quit, the Governor would withhold his approval of vouchers or warrant, necessary to the procuring of money with which to operate the college. Prof. Miller is credited with having said in reply that he would not, by making a fight for any personal rights he might have, risk the prosperity of the college, and he accordingly resigned, the board of trustees having meanwhile joined in the Governor's request.

Prof. Miller, as president of the college, has done good work, and his place will not be as easily filled as some folks think it will. He had his students at all times under the best of discipline, and there was no friction at any time between them and outsiders.

EGRO WHO WAS KU-KLUX

enry Toole, of Rock Hill, and His Good Record.

Rock Hill, March 3.—Mr. A. K. llins, of Lancaster, who bought the rber shop of J. Henry Toole, has w taken charge of it.

"Henry Toole's shop" has been a household word in this section for something more than 40 years.

Henry Toole is, and has been a prominent man of his race, but not as a politician. His prominence is due to the fact that he has always been a good citizen and influence for good with his people. He is and always has been a Democrat. He was one in the troublous days of Reconstruction and his convictions and policy gained for him the unique distinction of being, perhaps, the only Negro who was imprisoned as a "Ku-Klux."

Henry is proud of the fact that he spent three weeks in York jail, with the young men of Rock Hill, who were confined there then.

He has by care and intelligence made a success of his business and is the owner of valuable property here. His commission as a notary public, issued by former Governor Heyward, is one of his valued possessions, and the fact that it has been revoked recently does not rob him of the honor of having been considered worthy of it.

The above clipping will furnish reading. There is another Democrat in black—one who has been a Democrat all his life—and has done much to make other Democrats out of Negroes. Now, if Governor Blease will take care of his colored friends it will be good. He should make a notary out of Mr. Toole, and give him a position at the State College. All the Negroes who voted for Governor Blease in the last primary should make an appeal for justice to Negro Democrats if no one else. This case is a peculiar one. He was also a "Ku-Klux" and helped to reconstruct South Carolina.

PROF. N. J. FREDERICK A DEMOCRAT.

Voted for Blease, an Aspirant of State College Presidency.

The Times and Democrat of Orangeburg, one of the best tri-weekly papers in South Carolina, nominates Prof. N. J. Frederick, of Columbia, for the presidency of the State College for Negroes, on the grounds of past history. 3-15-11

1st. That his father is a Democrat; 2nd, that Prof. N. J. Frederick, his son, is a Democrat and voted a Democratic ticket at the last election. We know that Prof. Frederick and a great many others voted in the primary. The editor of the Ploughman himself voted; but the laws governing the Democratic primary in South Carolina does not permit Negroes to vote unless they voted for Gen. Hampton in 1876; also they must have voted in every primary, of course a Democratic ticket, since that time. If Prof. Frederick and others voted it was against the Democratic primary laws of this State. We are informed by Prof. Frederick that he cast his ballot for Governor Blease. We thought that the governor opposed Negroes participating in any kind of politics in South Carolina; also the Times and Democrat. Governor Blease's opposition to Dr. T. E. Miller was on the ground of "pernicious activity in politics." We quote the words of the Times and Democrat: "The time for the State, that as the State college had a Republican president in the person of Thomas E. Miller that it was time that the college should have a Democrat president in the person of N. J. Frederick." The Times and Democrat is mistaken, we think. Has not Thomas Miller voted in the Democratic primaries for the last 15 years? Has he not spent money to elect his choice? Can the Times and Democrat find a better Democrat than Thomas Miller? Was he not active in the last

MISSOURIANS MUST BE SHOWN

Disgusted With Apathetic Attitude of the Republican Leaders

A BIG GAME OF JOLLY

Colored Voters Only Receive the "Glad Hand" Although Helped Elect Republican Governor

ST. LOUIS OUTLOOK SERIOUS

Mayor Kriesmann Unpopular With Colored Voters—Has Not Made Praiseworthy Appointment in Two Years.

6-29-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

St. Louis, Mo., June 27.—Webster's unabridged dictionary defines the word apathetic as an adjective and meaning indifferent. The word fittingly and correctly describes the attitude of the majority of Republican leaders of Missouri with reference to giving the colored voters recognition. Two eminent executives who stand out in bold relief as devout disciples of the apathetic doctrine are Gov. Herbert Hadley of Missouri and Mayor Frederick Kreismann of St. Louis. So far as the colored voters of the State are concerned they are apathetic in the superlative degree.

Missouri went Republican, thanks to the colored voters, during the last presidential election, thereby helping to elect Taft and giving the State its first Republican governor in many years. The Negroes hold the balance of power in Missouri, and it was due to loyalty to the Republican party that Gov. Hadley is now [illegible] Standard Oil, he having first attracted general attention by prosecuting the well-known concern, has evidently made that in only proposition, and the other measures which he faithfully promised to recognize the Negro voters of the State, if they helped elect him, [illegible] thousands of voters to the polls in vain and who had not gone to the polls in vain.

Afflicted With Case of "Promisitis."

Mayor Kriesmann of St. Louis. Due to his refusal to appoint Negroes to office and the attempt of Joshua D. Howe, who is very much disliked by the Negroes of the city, to dictate affairs, a situation has developed among the colored voters which will make it not only difficult for the Republicans to carry St. Louis at the next election, if a change for the better does not take place, but the rebellion raised by the colored voters may imperil the National and State ticket in Missouri.

As is the case in the State, the Negroes hold the balance of power in St. Louis. There are about 14,000 registered voters in the fourth largest city of the country, and more than two-thirds of this number vote the Republican ticket. There was a time when hundreds of Negroes supported the Democrat ticket in St. Louis, but they became dissatisfied with the Democrats who were in control and helped return the Republicans to power. This element, with hundreds of others, are now complaining of the anti-Negro attitude of Mayor Kriesmann.

Although the candidates on the Republican ticket usually win by from 5,000 to 7,000 votes, and the local leaders know full well that the success of the G. O. P. at the polls is due to a large extent to the support given by the colored voters, yet there are less than a dozen Negroes to date holding clerical positions in the city, and Mayor Kriesmann, despite the fact that he has been in office two years, has not, at this writing, made a single creditable appointment—or otherwise. He has been promising to name a number of respectable citizens to positions of trust for many months, and the Negroes are now singing the song entitled,

"I Don't See What You're Waiting On."

Kriesmann Said to Believe in 'Jim Crow" Methods."

There is a story going the rounds that Mayor Kriesmann several months ago stated that he was in favor of appointing colored clerks where they did not have to work side by side with white clerks, thereby causing confusion. Negroes are declaring that no trouble arises when a colored Republican and a white Republican vote side by side on election day.

It is said that Mayor Kriesmann was visited by a delegation of Negro citizens recently interested in securing uniformed colored police. They pointed to the colored police on the force in Kansas City who are making good records, but it is said that Mayor Kriesmann stated that he was unalterably opposed to such a plan. Then the visitors referred to the large number of colored mail carriers in St. Louis who have no trouble, although they work in uniforms. Mayor Kriesmann is said to have shocked his visitors by declaring he was also opposed to colored mail carriers going about in uniform.

It is not idle talk to say that the Nego voters are much exercised over the indifference of some of the officeholders, and the only reason that they will not make known their displeasure at the coming primaries and other elections will be because Gov. Hadley, Mayor Kriesmann and others wake up and stop holding them cheap.

Negroes Hold Balance of Power.

If there is anyone who is being subjected to more criticism because of his unfair treatment of the Negro voters it

That Capt. John G. Capers, the Carolina traitor, is up against the fight of his life is apparent to all familiar with Republican politics in South Carolina. For the first time in thirty years all the colored Republican leaders are working together, and they are supported by the genuine old-line white Republicans. The very organization that put Capers in power he has now turned against, openly announcing his purpose to fight all colored Republicans as such, and all white Republicans who believe that colored Republicans ought to have a voice in party affairs. Even the Charleston *Messenger* has heralded its opposition to this program, and in the following remarkably lucid observation explains the situation:

The Republican party in South Carolina, that is, the party proper, represented by the old line or "black and tans," will have all sorts of oppositions to meet and overcome as to show up and overthrow the preposterous charges and claims made by Capt. John G. Capers, who is the leading spirit in the new "lily white" organization in this state. It will, however, serve well to keep in mind the fact that John G. Capers was elected National Committeeman for South Carolina by a majority of the delegates sent to the last National Convention and elected to represent the Republicans of the State, without regard to color, and this party organization which sent these delegates, giving him the right to be one of the National Executive Committee, is the organization he now sees fit to repudiate. And it will also be well to remember that ten of the delegates voting to elect Capers as National Committeeman for South Carolina were colored men.

Leaving out of consideration the right to be National Committeeman, the National Republican party cannot and will not take away the rights of a bona fide organization, simply to gratify the desires of a handful of men, nine-tenths of who are recent converts to Republicanism and would stop at nothing to carry out what they claim now, and expect to claim at the next National Convention. Judging by what we have read in the Washington newspapers over the signature of Capt. Capers, the "lily white" will claim everything from Alpha to Omega, so far as being the organization which should be recognized.

The *Messenger* announces that it will publish some of the "Captain's" letters, and warns colored men to carefully choose delegates to the next national convention.

Thompson's National News Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—Not less significant that the President's message to Congress—from the viewpoint of the plain people—was the heart-to-heart interview of Mr. Taft, given publicly through the Outlook by Mr. Francis E. Leupp. In this chat with one of the nation's most reliable newspaper writers, President Taft takes the country wholly into his confidence, and discusses with more freedom than is possible in a state paper to Congress, the impulses that moved him to the various actions that have become part of the history of his administration. Touching men and measures, plans and purposes, duties and obligations, the President spoke out with a frankness that was so unusual as to be almost startling to the prosaic man of affairs, accustomed to the secrecy of the council chamber and the reticence of the counting room. The interview is rich in every detail and should be read in full by all who wish to know just how the case stands between the masses and the big-brained and big-bodied man in the White House.

Negroes Spurred to Most Thorough Preparation.

After explaining in satisfactory fashion why two Democrats were given seats at the Cabinet table and why eminent jurists of the Democratic persuasion were placed on the Supreme Bench, President Taft followed up the discussion of his "southern policy" with these remarks on the matter of office-holding for Negroes:

"What I have done in this line (of recognition of the Democracy and the South) has been without the sacrifice of any interest of my own party.

"I have appointed many Negroes to office, and have given some of them—like Lewis Johnson and McKinlay—offices of essential dignity at Washington. What I have not done is to force them upon unwilling communities in the South itself. I have appointed none where I knew that the race feeling was strong, and have preferred giving large offices to well-equipped Negroes of the higher class to scattering a lot of petty ones among the mass of their race.

"This is not because I lack sympathy with the Negroes, but because I want to see them advance. The worst thing I could have done for them was to keep alive any ill-feeling their white neighbors cherished toward them. But is stiffens their self-respect and spurs them to more thorough preparation for public service if they see political honors going to their worthiest leaders."

This statement of the true inwardness governing President Taft's policy with reference to the Negro and office-holding—the first he has made in a public way since his inaugural address, is regarded with great satisfaction by the thinking classes of colored people here and in the country at large. It is taken to mean that the President is proceeding cautiously on a very delicate issue, and many look upon it as a hint that more in an official way will be done for the faithful colored Republican when it can be done with due respect to all of the interests concerned.

HARRISON OWES HIS ELECTION TO NEGROES

Colored Voters Responsible For His Selection as Chicago's Mayor

RECORD OF THE HARRISONS

Father and Son Have Been Very Friendly Towards Negro—Appointed Colored Police and Firemen.

4-27-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Chicago, Ill., April 26.—Carter H. Harrison owes his election as Mayor of Chicago for the fifth time to the colored voters of this city. The nominations in Illinois are under the primary law and at the mayoralty primaries the majority of the Negro voters not registered with the Republicans identified themselves with the Democrats and supporter Carter H. Harrison, who, with their aid won with a scant majority.

On the Republican side of the fence Charles E. Merriam topped the list over the candidates that had the support of the machines. It was then that the hardest contested election that has taken place for a number of years in Chicago was fought out with its being acknowledged by all who knew that the way the colored vote went would decide the election.

Several reasons were advanced as to why hundreds of Negroes gave their support to Harrison. The Harrisons, both father and son, have been out and out friends of the Negro. The elder Harrison was the first Mayor of Chicago to recognize the Negro. He organized the first colored fire company Chicago had and he took the Negro stool pigeons in the employ of the police and made them regular officers of the law.

Believes in Appointing Negoes to Office

The younger Carter Harrison when previously Mayor had more colored men working in different departments of the city than any administration and he, at the end of his last term, made a commanding police officer of a Negro who to-day is a desk sergeant in a station in one of the most fashionable districts of Chicago.

Charles E. Merriam, the Republican candidate, was never heard of previous to the election, except in connection with one of the arch enemies of the Negro in Chicago, an association called the Hyde Park Protective Association. The Hyde Park Protective Association is organized to protect that particular district from saloons and other things which they consider detrimental to the neighborhood, and it has always styled the Negro as one of the most harmful things. It tried to force all property owners and real estate agents to pledge themselves not to either rent or sell to colored people, and although the colored people that live in that section of the city are most property owners and among the best people in the city, they were accused of being everything but desirable citizens.

Another instance in which the Negro voters asserted their independence was in the election of one of the aldermen. The Republican candidate had made repeated onslaughts against the colored people, and although the ward is usually Republican by about 4,000 votes, the colored voters rallied to the support of

Party Affiliations

"LILY WHITES" BREAK FAITH

Pearl Wight and Following of Louisiana Charged with Violating Agreement with Old-Line Republicans—The Activities of the "Lily Whites" Reviewed.

12-9-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—The purpose of this article is to show how flagrantly and willfully the "Lily Whites" and Pearl Wight, National Committeeman from Louisiana, after a satisfactory understanding had been reached, violated the trust and confidence that had been reposed in them and then wrote themselves down as tricksters, to be trusted no more than a ward heeler, and

TO WAGE WAR ON "LILY-WHITEISM"

Regular Republican Voters of Louisiana Marshalling Forces

THE 1912 CONTEST

Negroes Determined to Defeat "Lily-Whiteism" in Republican National Convention

THOSE PROMISES OF 1908

Regular Republicans Favor State Primary in Louisiana—Are Confident of Winning Out.

11-23-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOV. 21.—While the Democratic political caldron is boiling in the old Pelican State, and the struggle for supremacy is being waged with relentless fury between the regular Democratic organization and the Good Government League for Gubernatorial and other State officers, in which none but white Democrats will participate in the Democratic State-wide primary election on January 23, it may be interesting to the colored voter throughout the country to learn the part that is being played in the political drama by the Republican warring factions in this State. Especially may the reading be the more interesting when they realize that it is the foreword of the National Convention contest in 1912.

Those who have kept apace with the trend of political events since the last Republican Convention in Chicago in 1908, when and where the old line or regular Republican delegation, led by Hon. Walter L. Cohen, so hotly and successfully contested the right of way of the "Lily White" faction and put the stop-break on the political "steam roller" that had run down and ground to powder many apparently regularly-elected delegates, are well aware that the old line and "Lily White" delegations were seated on a half vote in keeping with the terms of a resolution offered by Hon. H. S. New, acting chairman of the Republican National Committee, and adopted by that body, which further stipulated that "neither of the then existing committees are recognized" as the party organization in Louisiana, and that the "chairman, secretary and one other member of the National Committee shall constitute a committee to thoroughly reorganize the party in the State."

These were the terms of compromise that were supposed to be accepted in good faith by both contending factions, and as a result of which Hon. Pearl Wight, the present National Committeeman for Louisiana, was selected on the distinct understanding, coupled with his avowed promise that he would use his effort to that end and purposed to be fair and impartial, standing as a representative of neither faction.

Just how faithful and true both the Lily Whites and Pearl Wight have remained to their promise will be shown later on.

The Local Situation.

Walter L. Cohen has come out for a primary election to settle the differences between the "Black and Tan" and "Lily Whites," stating:

"I am heartily in favor of a primary election to settle differences in the Republican ranks. Our action in going into the primary is actuated solely by a desire to see a Republican party in this State. At the rate the white Republicans were changing to be Democrats it would have only been a question of this election when there would have been no Republican party here except a very few white men and the rest all colored men. By the published list of candidates I see that in twenty parishes the 'Lily Whites' candidates are unopposed. I attribute this to the fact that there is no Republican party left in these parishes. From official reports from thirteen of these parishes the registered Republican vote of the thirteen parishes number but sixty-one. From this showing one can readily see why our good Republican friends object to going into a primary.

"Another example is the case of Edward Keena, candidate for assessor of the second district on the Good Government ticket. Mr. Keena's name appears on the roll of the Republican State Committee as a member of said committee from the Fourth Ward. When the committee met on October 3 last Mr. Keena was notified to attend. I have never heard of Mr. Kenna having resigned his membership of the committee.

"Take the case of L. P. Bryant, Surveyor of Customs, who is running for membership of the State Committee from the Seventh Ward. Mr. Bryant is confronted with a formidable opposition and yet his son is unable to give him a vote by reason of the fact that on July 8 last he declared his party affiliation to be Democratic, as the sons of other prominent 'Lily White' leaders have done.

"Yes, the fight is on, and let us have it to a finish. As for the State spending $25,000 uselessly in a Republican primary, I can only say that I think it a good thing to have such an amount distributed among the 'faithful,' particularly when it is not coming out of the pockets of any of their fellow Republicans.

"The old line Republicans are not only willing to go into this primary, but will agree to selecte delegates to the next National Republican Convention, also the member of the National Republican Committee through a primary election held in accordance with the provisions of the primary election law."

NEW MOVEMENT AMONG LOUISIANA NEGROES

Organize Colored Citizens' Civic and Protective League

ITS AIMS AND PURPOSES

League to Contend for Rights and Privileges of Negroes of Louisiana—To Co-operate With Business League.

5-11-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

New Orleans, La., May 9.—The latest approved movement among the Negroes of this city is the organization of the Colored Citizens' Civic and Protective League of Louisiana, which has for its aim and object the general uplift of the Negro, and will co-operate with the State Negro Business League, of which Editor R. E. Jones of the *Southwestern Christian Advocate*, is state president. The league is thoroughly organized, and will, in a short time, be incorporated under the laws of the state.

S. W. Green, Supreme Chancellor of the K. O. P., is president; Hon. W. L. Cohen, vice-president; J. M. Pierce, recording secretary; Ed Barnes, financial secretary; Rev. John Marks, treasurer. An executive committee and several sub-committees, each having a special line of work, have been named and announced.

Through this organization much good is expected to be obtained for the Negroes in Louisiana. Already its influence has been felt and the local papers have commented favorably on certain phases of its declaration of principles. On the Committee of Civil and Political Affairs are strong men, headed by Hon. W. L. Cohen, who intends to employ all conservative means to get recognition of the rights and privileges to which colored citizens, equal with all others, are entitled under the law. It is organizations of this character that are wanted among the Negro people in all the cities and states of the South, which would tend to establish more cordial relations between the races.

It is regretfully noticeable that in states where the colored leaders once flourished and appeared to amount to something, an indifferent spirit seems to have grown up and such leaders "laid down" to the enemy. It is the consensus of opinion that they should wake up, contend, agitate, organize and become inspired by the example of Louisiana's Negro leaders who are fighting for what they believe to be right all the time.

'BLACK AND TANS' TO MAKE A FIGHT

Louisiana Soon to be Scene of Significant Political Conflict

"LILY WHITES" SCARED

Cohen Faction Wins Important Point by Securing Permission to Copy Registration List

CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

Leaders of "Black and Tan" Faction Say that They will be Able to Demonstrate Their Supremacy.

5-23-11

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

New Orleans, La., May 23.—In the State of Louisiana there is to be a battle royal between the "Black and Tan" faction of the Republican party and the "Lily Whites" for supremacy, although the "Black and Tans" assert that it will not be so much of a battle after all, the leaders of the Cohen faction expressing the opinion that when the result is made known it will show that the "Lily Whites" met defeat in a one-sided contest.

The first intimation that the "Black and Tans" would enter the political arena was when Walter F. Cohen and Emile Kuntz, two local leaders, last week applied for permission to copy the registration lists of New Orleans Parish. The application was granted by Registrar W. P. Ball, who has declared that he intended to give every political party the same privileges under the law. The stand taken by Registrar Ball was regarded with displeasure by the "Lily Whites," as it will give the "Black and Tans" an opportunity to bring on a test of strength, a state of affairs the "Lily Whites" have been trying to prevent.

Primary to Be a Test of Strength.

Walter F. Cohen has given out the following statement:

"We are going to hold a primary election to nominate State officers and want to ascertain who has registered and may vote under the party affiliations in our primary. We do not want any Democrats who deserted us to come back and seek to vote at our primary."

An old politician who is conversant with political conditions in Louisiana, recently made the following observations in The Times-Democrat with tions in *The Times-Democrat* with "Black and Tans":

"The application of the Cohen-Kuntz Republicans to the registrar of voters to be permitted to copy the registration books is the first step of the 'Black and Tans' toward entering the next primary, and the first hint that there is going to be another primary besides that of the Democrats. This faction of the Republican party in Louisiana have all along suspected that they had a chance, and it has only been by the most astute bluffing it is said, that the 'Lily Whites' kept them from it. An old-line Republican remarked yesterday that this move on the part of the 'Black and Tans' would demonstrate that there are many more Republicans in this city and State besides those in the Federal service; that it would also show how many could register who are not now enrolled, and that there were many Negroes just of age, or over sixty, who can register on education or property qualifications. It is said that a large part of the 'Lily White' organization has returned to the Democratic party, never to again affiliate with Republicans, and that there are many Republicans who, although still of the party, will not vote with it in a State fight."

JUST CAN'T HELP IT

Some Southern Democrats, to the Chagrin of Northern House Members, Continue to Raise the Negro Issue.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE. 5-11-11

Washington, D. C., May 10.—In commenting on the attitude of the Democrats of the House on the Negro question, the correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:

How bitterly the Democrats in the House hate the negro is clearly shown by two measures which have been introduced in that body by two members from Georgia. One introduced by Representative Rodenbery, chairman of the subcommittee charged with the responsibility of remodelling the restaurant, does not show its purpose on its face, but it is the avowed intention of the Georgian to ask the House to adopt a rule which will prohibit any Negro from entering the House restaurant, except in the capacity of a waiter or servant.

The other measure, introduced by Representative Hardwick, would make marriage between a negro and a white and between a white and a Mongolian in the District of Columbia a statutory offence. If serious consideration is given to these measures there will be a lively debate on the floor. Speaker Clark, who has many negroes in his state, Missouri, has no desire to have the normal hostility of the Democrats to that race aired in public debate, and the same is true of the would-be Presidential candidates if the animosities of the Southerners can be controlled, even when the national political interests of the party are at stake.

In the long period of Republican control the Negro has been as welcome in the restaurants at either end of the Capitol as the white man.

GREEN HELPS DEFEAT BILL.

Chicago's Colored Member of the Legislature Worked Against the Initiative-Referendum Bill in the House—Other News from Chicago.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Chicago, Ill., May 9.—For more than a year a committee that styled itself as the Committee of Seven but could be more appropriately known as reformers out of jobs, has been agitating the entire State on the Initative, Referendum and Recall. The bill was introduced into the Senate at the present session and passed with the necessary two-thirds vote. When the proposition came up recently in the House of Representatives for consideration and after a twelve-hour night session the proposition was lost because it lacked the necessary twelve votes to make a two-thirds majority. Most of the credit for the defeat of this bill is due Edward D. Green, the colored representative from the First District, and his colleague, Noble B. Judah, Jr.

The danger in the Initiative-Referendum is that proposed laws must be submitted to the people for a vote of approval before enactment by the General Assembly, and after its passage it must be referred back to the people for adoption. Any such proposition as this going on the law books would end the days of the Negro getting laws in its interest. Mr. Green was the author of the anti-mob law that is now being copied in states where there is a chance for its passage and one has only to ponder for a moment to realize what chance such a law would have if it was left to the tender mercies of the benevolent public.

By the Recall a special election could be called and if fifty-five per cent. of the registered voters so willed any law or duly elected official displeased the public, the law could be stricken from the statute books or the officials put out of office.

F. O. STRATTON

N.Y. Age. 5-11-11

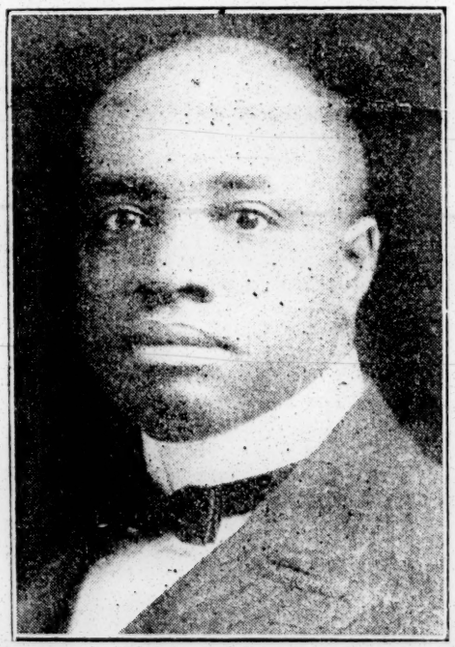
MORE HONORS FOR STRATTON

Although the Only Negro Resident of Hillside, N. Y., He Is Elected a Member of the School Board—Is Also Register of Vital Statistics and Secretary of Village Improvement Association.

Although F. O. Stratton has resided in Hillside, N. Y., but a few years and is the only Negro resident of the village at the last annual school meeting held May the 2nd, he was elected a public school trustee for three years, defeating the President of the School Board. In addition to this token of esteem shown by his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Stratton is secretary of the Village Improvement Association and Register of Vital Statistics, the most important member of the Board of Health, as he must issue all burial permits and transcripts, keep the records of all births and deaths and report monthly to the State Commissioner of Health at Albany. These various positions have been forced upon Mr. Stratton by his neighbors.

In an interview with your correspondent Mr. Stratton stated that he did not deem it wise for the race to colonize, especially in the North, but that the young colored men should be urged more and more to take their families out of the overcrowded cities, go quietly into some small growing communities, and by leading clean, thrifty lives and acquiring property, they could easily duplicate his experience, and by example do much to change the sentiment against the race.

The General Assembly of the State of Illinois has adjourned, and it will go into history as one of the interesting sessions of a body of which Abraham Lincoln was once a member, and in which he was a leading figure. The only colored member of that body was Edward D. Green, the Chicago lawyer, who represents the First District. Mr. Green was not a figurehead in his place, but took rank as one of the forceful men of the session. Aggressive and efficient, he moved out into debate on all important matters, not necessarily matters connected with his own race, but general propositions and measures, and



HON. EDWARD D. GREEN

he was heard always by an attentive and respectful audience. THE AGE thinks it not too much to say that no colored member of a State Legislature in 25 years has occupied so high and so important a place in the affairs of a legislative body as Mr. Green occupied, and as he of himself made. He was not only an effective debater, but he was a member of every important committee of the session, including the finance committee, always a body's most important committee. We give a list of the committees in which he held membership:

Finance; Chicago Charter; Building Loan and Homestead Associations; Education; Judicial Apportionment; Liberal; Military Affairs; Parks and Boulevards; Primary Elections; Public Buildings and Grounds; State Institutions.

These are the committees that conduct not only the affairs of the Assembly, but the affairs of the State. Mr. Green is a moss-back Republican, and a fine type of the political leader. He is deeply interested in all matters affecting his people. For many years he has been secretary-treasurer of the Pythian Temple Commission, of the Supreme Lodge, and otherwise engaged in the people's work.

HARRY C. SMITH'S NOTABLE RECORD

Member o Ohio Legislature For Six Consecutive Years.

Christian Rec. de

HONORED BY SENATOR FORAKER

11-9-11

Interesting Account of Brilliant Cleveland Editor Who Has Been a Conspicuous Figure In Republican Party Since 1894—Introduced Anti-lynching Bill In General Assembly.

Cleveland, O.—The picture printed in this column is an excellent likeness of the Hon. Harry C. Smith, a self made man who has pushed his way to the front by indomitable will, energy and honest dealing. He has spent nearly thirty years in newspaper work, over twenty-eight of them as editor of the Cleveland (O.) Gazette, of which he has been sole proprietor about twenty-five years. He has served three terms in the Ohio legislature, from 1894 to 1902. He won a fourth nomination as state representative on Sept. 7, 1905, the only Afro-American in the north and possibly in any other section of the country who has ever received such popular recognition.

There were twenty-three candidates for seven places, three being Afro-Americans. He received the second highest vote and nearly as many as the two other Afro-American candidates combined. He received a higher vote than eighteen of the twenty white candidates. Fifteen thousand Republicans voted at the primary. There are about 60,000 in the county, only 3,500 of whom are Afro-Americans. Mr. Smith received the second highest vote in 1893 and 1899 and was fifth in 1895.

He enjoys the distinction of editing what is generally acknowledged to be one of our leading race journals; also of having thrice been elected over white opponents to the state legislature.

On Nov. 7, 1895, when a candidate for re-election, Mr. Smith received about 3,000 votes more than the Republican candidate (white) on the same ticket for common pleas judge. On Sept. 7, 1899, Mr. Smith was a second time renominated for the legislature, receiving next to the highest vote. There were thirty candidates for the eight places. His plurality on election day, Nov. 7, 1899, was over 10,000. Mr. Smith's work, personal and newspaper, in the interest of the race and the Republican party for a period of more than twenty-eight years is well known throughout the state.

Measures Introduced by Mr. Smith.

His most conspicuous work as a legislator in the interest of the race during his first term (in 1894) was the passage of the Ohio civil rights law. His "mob violence or anti-lynching law," which is now on the statute books of the grand old state, overshadows all his work in the general assembly of Ohio. For four years, during the time Senator Foraker was governor of Ohio and as a result of his favor, Mr. Smith was a deputy state oil inspector.

His bond of $5,000 was signed by three of Cleveland's oldest and most highly respected colored citizens. Though born in West Virginia (in 1863), he has lived since 1865 in Ohio at Cleveland, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the Central high school. No other Negro legislator the state has ever had has such a splendid record for work done, the kind that is of practical benefit to the race. No other is more highly respected in Ohio than Mr. Smith. Ohio has the only effective anti-lynching law in the country, and but one or two other states in the Union have anything at all like it.

Indeed, he is the only Negro legislator who has ever accomplished such work for the race. Mr. Smith has always wielded a fearless and able pen for right and truth. He has fought squarely in behalf of his race, demanding for it recognition wherever denied.

Though at times he has been severely criticised, he has never varied from what he considered his duty. His recent nomination as delegate to the state constitutional convention, which is to be held in 1912, was a most sig-

Party Affiliations etc.

GETTING VERY PARTICULAR

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE: 7-28-11

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 26.—Rather than go to jail, four or five election officials in the Fourteenth Precinct of the Sixteenth Ward have returned to their work of registering voters. They struck because the Rev. W. W. Perry, pastor of Compton Baptist Church, had been appointed a judge in the precinct. Chairman Konjohn, of the Election Board, told the white Democratic and Republican strikers that jail awaited them if they persisted in refusing to serve with the Rev. Perry, and they meekly returned to work.

NEGRO VOTERS DECIDE ELECTION

Democrat Wins Baltimore Mayoralty Contest by Six Hundred Votes

HOSTILE TO REPUBLICAN

Several Thousand Colored Voters Stay Away From Polls on account of Timanus' Record

TO DEFEAT DIGGES BILL

Republican State Leaders Say That They Are Confident of Killing Disfranchisement Measure in the Fall.

5-11-

Special Correspondence of THE AGE.

Baltimore, Md., May 10.—Although some white Republicans are not in the best of humor owing to the defeat of E. Clay Timanus for Mayor, and the refusal of a large number of colored Republicans to support him, announcement has been made that the organization will work hard in the fall to bring about the defeat of Drigges' disfranchisement bills. Republican leaders state that they are as confident about killing the Drigges measure as they were in defeating the two previous amendments submitted to the voters of the state.

Republican State Chairman Ham made the following statement to THE AGE correspondent:

"While I deplore the fact that several thousand colored men did not support the ticket, yet I remember with satisfaction that 12,000 did. The closeness of the vote by which Timanus was defeated will make us work still harder for Republican success in the fall, when the Governor and other state officials are to be elected. My only regrets about the election Tuesday was that while the greater number of colored men saw the main issue, that those who did not support Timanus forgot that the Democracy is after curtailing their rights and that they should have for their own salvation swallowed Timanus so that hands would have been greatly strengthened in the great fight against disfranchisement."

The hostility of the Negro voters to Timanus was due to his apathetic attitude toward them several years ago when he was Mayor of Baltimore. A few weeks ago Timanus caused the arrest of a Negro who had asked him to change a $50 bill. The actions of the would-be-Mayor on this occasion also aroused the ire of the black voters.

While Preston's candidacy was strongly opposed by many Democrats and Independents, it was found the day after election that owing to the hostility to the Republican candidate several thousand colored voters had remained away from the polls, and that Preston had won by six hundred votes.

City Councilman Harry S. Cummings was again elected a member of the City Council. He received a larger majority than any of the few Republicans elected to the city's lawmaking body.

His constituents are taking a great deal of pride in the record made by Harry W. Bass, the only colored member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Mr. Bass has held a respectable position in the business of the session and made many friends for both himself and his race. There is no likelihood that any opposition will develop against his renomination.

TEXAS ELECTION SATISFACTORY.

Death of an Ex-Slave Who Bought His Master's Farm, Gave Land to Railroads and Built Schools and Churches for the People.

3-30-11

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Austin, Texas, March 28.—Mayor A. P. Woolridge, the citizens' candidate, led his opponent by several hundred votes. The Negro vote had the balance of power, therefore it was eagerly by both sides. The balance of ket carried with the exception Moreland for Councilman, who o J. P. Lockridge.

mael Dotson and Miss Bessie unt, very prominent in the young ociety circles, surprised their many riends by quietly uniting in the holy bonds of matrimony last week.

The sad intelligence has arrived that little Miss Mamie Hearne, after a few days' illness, died in Houston, Texas. She was very intelligent and had traveled extensively in the West. She leaves a mother, father, brother and several other relatives and friends.

Earl Davis died after a brief illness. He leaves a mother, wife, daughter and a sister, Mrs. Harry Lott. He was a loving father and a devoted husband.

Sam Morrow of Littig was buried last week and both races vied with one another in paying tribute to this ex-slave who, after being set free, saved money enough to buy his former master's farm, which remains in his family. He donated fifty acres of land to one railroad for a right-of-way through his farm and five acres for establishing a depot thereon. Later he gave another road $50 to pass through a town a few miles from his town. The present church and school sites he gave. He was one of the quiet and unassuming persons. He leaves a large family and a host of admirers.

The Age's agent now occupies his modern residence, which is just completed. It is delightful to note the acquisition and improvement of real estate by the Negroes in this city.

Every one is anxious to learn the true details of the dastardly attempt at assassination of our distinguished leader, Booker T. Washington. Some suggest that in the future he either go armed or have a bodyguard. No one places any credence in the press reports of the affair.